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INSIDE

Murdered family buried — Page 2
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Disregard of law will bring anarchy, Herzog warns

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Chaim Herzog warned yesterday that disregard for the law was not only a danger to democracy but would lead to complete anarchy. He was speaking at a day-long seminar on the rule of law at Beit Hanasi, the official presidential residence.

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir said that the law was gradually being eroded in Israel, with an increase in criminal activity and no corresponding increase in resources to combat criminality.

Zamir said that some 4,700 people were in jail for criminal offences, compared to only 2,000 in 1970.

But the situation was graver than the figures indicated, he went on. A recent survey had revealed that 45 per cent of victims of criminal acts did not complain to the police, often because they did not believe that the police could help them.

Zamir criticized the police for publicly saying that they could not enforce the law that bans smoking in public places, because they did not have sufficient resources.

He called for a special police unit to be set up to deal with this and other "administrative offences" that ranked low on the police list of priorities.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus replied that such a unit was impractical since it would require considerable, and unavailable manpower and resources. "We'd be better off without some of these laws," Kraus said, reiterating that "the police simply cannot enforce them."

Other speakers included Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, and Justice Minister Moshe Nissim.

Yossi Fink

Friends have kept missing soldier's family going

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – "From the bottom of our hearts we thank all our friends and relatives for the tremendous support they have been giving us through these days of our ordeal," Mordechai Fink, the father of Yossi Fink who was abducted in South Lebanon a week ago, said yesterday.

"Our friends here, in England, and elsewhere, are sustaining us at this moment," the missing soldier's father added. Special prayers for the safety and welfare of Fink and Rahamim Alsheikh, the second abducted soldier, were offered in synagogues throughout the world on Shabbat.

Yesterday the Finks were in touch with the Alsheikh family of Rosh Ha'ayin. Both young men studied at the Karnei Shomron yeshiva.

Fink said neither he, nor his wife Hadassah and daughters Zvia, 18, Osnat, 13, and Rachel, 8, could recognize Yossi from any photo issued in Beirut by Hizbollah, the extremist Shi'ite terrorist organization.

The photo showed two men lying in beds in the same room, their heads bandaged.

Fink said they had seen no other photos taken since Yossi was captured last Monday during a patrol in South Lebanon.

The Fink family came to Israel from Manchester 14 years ago, and live in Ra'anana.

EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S The New York Times WEEK IN REVIEW INSIDE TODAY

Peres plan for growth blocked by Likud

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The second round of Labour-Likud talks on the economic programme ended inconclusively last night after Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, backed by Housing Minister David Levy, had vetoed the prime minister's proposals for a growth stage in the economy.

After the meeting, Levy said that the Labour Alignment had presented the Likud with an ultimatum which the Likud would refuse to accept. However, he added that the Likud would not break up the national unity government over the issue. Sources close to the Labour ministers said that Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir and Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i had generally supported Prime Minister Peres's proposals before Sharon broke up the meeting with his veto.

Peres proposed that the two parties' senior ministers endorse the start of the "growth" stage in the economic programme, agree to set up a fund of some $500 million to fuel the growth, set up a ministerial committee which he would head to oversee implementation, and halt the 'politicization' of state-controlled companies and organizations.

Moda'i reportedly agreed with Peres's view that the economy could begin to move from austerity to growth. He is also said to have concurred with Labour's view that the appointment of political figures to state companies had got out of hand.

But Sharon and Levy, suspicious that Labour's initiative is a camouflaged bid to take control of the economy, balked at endorsing Peres's proposals.

Sharon and Levy suspect that Labour is deliberately driving the Likud into a corner from which the Likud's abandonment of the coalition or its humiliating subservience to Labour will be the only escape.

If the Likud submits to Labour's takeover of the economic management of the country, then, the Likud suspects, it will be the Alignment

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Priests and nuns join the crowd blocking tanks of troops loyal to President Marcos from entering a Manila camp under the control of rebel military leaders. (Reuter)

Marcos won't quit; says he'll crush rebellion

WASHINGTON. – A defiant Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos yesterday refused to contemplate resignation and said he would crush the rebellion by two top military aides by tanks and artillery if they did not surrender.

Marcos and the rebel leaders told U.S. television they hoped for a peaceful end to a dramatic confrontation in Manila, in which Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Deputy Army Chief Fidel Ramos took over the Defence Ministry.

But all three predicted violence. Enrile said the rebels' "bottom line demand is that (Marcos) step down" – a call that Marcos laughed off.

"They are now limited to one corner of one constabulary camp and they talk about toppling the president," he said derisively. "They don't have much military power, about 400 men. The moment we hit them, they will be wiped out," he said.

The rebels on Saturday threw their support behind opposition candidate Corazon Aquino, backing her contention that Marcos had stolen the February 7 election from her through massive fraud.

That accusation is backed by the powerful Roman Catholic church, an independent poll-watching group, and an official U.S. delegation.

President Reagan moved to distance himself sharply from Marcos on Saturday, blaming him for overwhelming fraud.

In Washington yesterday, Reagan returned from his weekend retreat at Camp David and went straight to a meeting of the National Security Council at which special envoy Philip Habib was expected to report on his trip to Manila, a White House spokesman said.

Marcos told NBC television that if the rebels and troops loyal to them refused to surrender he would send in his own forces to move aside thousands of civilians who have surrounded the camp and would then attack.

"We will bide our time, disperse the civilians, protect them, take care of them and then hit Enrile and Ramos if they don't surrender," he said.

Ramos admitted that the rebels did not have military strength to resist an attack, but predicted Marcos "will be overcome by the sheer numbers of people who are against his regime."

Two powerful Republican U.S. senators – Foreign Relations Committee chairman Richard Lugar and Intelligence Committee chairman David Durenberger – said on the same programme that they thought Reagan should ask Marcos to resign.

Marcos accused Enrile and Ramos of plotting a coup including the assassination of the president, which they had only halted "when they realized we were on to it," and of forming a council, headed by Enrile, to take power.

Enrile told ABC television he was willing to allow Marcos to go into exile. "If Mr. Marcos wanted to depart peacefully and live elsewhere in the world, that is a matter perhaps we can work out: We have no intention to harm him or his family," he said.

Enrile said earlier that he had spoken to Marcos by telephone and the president had suggested the possibility of members of the plot not being prosecuted. Enrile said he had replied that he could not negotiate on that basis "because the basic demand is for the president to step down to prevent violence."

The defence minister said he planned to talk to Marcos again, "to convince him that the matter has

(Continued on back page)

Israel waiting for 'signal' from captors of missing soldiers

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel is waiting for a "signal" from the captors of the two missing IDF soldiers about the men's whereabouts and the conditions for their return. This emerged from yesterday's cabinet meeting, which was largely devoted to the situation in Southern Lebanon.

The ministers were briefed by Defence Minister Rabin and by generals about the IDF's search north of the security zone which failed to locate the missing soldiers.

The two were captured during a patrol in South Lebanon last Monday. The IDF's search operation, in which two Israelis died in clashes, was called off on Saturday.

The ministers reportedly agreed following Rabin's briefing that there was no need for a change of policy regarding the security zone and Southern Lebanon.

In an interview yesterday afternoon on Kol Yisrael, Rabin described the search operation and why it had been halted.

"First of all," he said, "what was

South Lebanon after the IDF search – page 2

decided was to search so long as there was a reasonable chance that – using the method of sealing off an area, sealing off villages, house-to-house searches, searches in the areas between the villages – it would be possible to find them. True, today we do not know with any certainty where they are. But as regards the method of the search itself, it exploited the maximum of its potential."

"We will continue to collect information by various methods, via various elements, and if there is clear information, we will decide what to do.

"I just want to point out that the overall policy must first of all provide security for the northern settlements.

"From this standpoint, a contradiction was created between the overall aim of security for Galilee and the IDF's moral, ethical need to look for its soldiers. We did things, knowing that here there was a certain danger to the security of Galilee, out of our responsibility to the missing soldiers, to, remember, in the IDF's history, this level of searching after abducted, missing soldiers in territory which was not under our control."

Concerning the Shi'ite Amal militia, Rabin said: "In my opinion a large portion of the Katyushas fired at Israeli territory were fired by Amal. Amal did not accept our presence peacefully. The majority of the clashes were with Amal, and the minority with Hizbollah (the group believed holding the two IDF men).

Passing the word through various channels in Southern Lebanon, Israel has offered 100,000 Lebanese pounds (more than NIS 70,000) to anyone who provides information leading to the return of the two soldiers, a well-placed source told The Jerusalem Post.

Meanwhile the security forces have released dozens of the estimated 150 people detained during the search. The plan is to hold on to those believed to belong the Hizbollah, possibly so as to have them ready for exchange for the missing soldiers.

The "tremendous quantities" of arms and ammunitions uncovered by the IDF in southern Lebanon last week "will be replaced," the Unifil spokesman predicted yesterday.

"There is no shortage of weapons in Lebanon, and nobody in the world can prevent them coming south, including into the security zone," he said.

Katyusha explosions were heard around 6 a.m. yesterday in Western Galilee. No one was hurt and no damage was caused.

West urged to help save Lebanon's Jews

PARIS (AP) – The families of some of the Jewish hostages murdered in Lebanon in recent months yesterday called on western governments to pressure Syria and Iran into releasing the remaining Jewish hostages and letting Lebanon's tiny Jewish community live in peace.

Speaking at a meeting in Paris of the International Committee for the Freedom of Syrian Jews, the families joined French Jewish leaders and political figures in blaming Syria and Iran for the deaths of five Jews.

Eleven Lebanese Jews are thought to be held by fundamentalist Moslem kidnappers said Theo Klein, president of Crif, a French Jewish organization.

He stressed that the Moslem groups in Lebanon took their orders directly from the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and could not operate freely without Syria's tacit approval.

In 1975, Lebanon's Jewish community numbered about 9,000. Today, there are fewer than 100 Jews left. Most have gone to Israel.

Rosemary Cohen, the sister-in-law of Chaim Cohen, who was killed in December, said she was not after revenge.

Cohen, an Iranian who has been living with her husband and children in Los Angeles for the past 18 months, said she had spoken to her brother-in-law a few days before gunmen broke into his home and dragged him away. His bullet-riddled body was found nine months later.

"He was a very simple man who didn't really feel he was in danger because he wasn't a soldier and wasn't involved in politics," she said.

Moshe Kohn adds: Lebanon's remaining Jews could leave, if they wished, instead of waiting to be taken hostage and killed, an informed source in Jerusalem said.

In 1946, when Lebanon gained independence, there were about 6,000 Jews in the country. Between one and two thousand came to Israel in 1948. But by 1958, Lebanon's Jewish population had grown to about 9,000, augmented by immigrants from Syria and Iraq, some who were granted Lebanese citizenship.

The unrest in 1958 set off a new wave of emigration, and by 1967, 5,000 Jews remained. After the Six Day War there was a steady decrease, with about 4,000 leaving following the outbreak of the civil war. About 300 remained when Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982.

Some 3,000 Lebanese Jews have come to Israel over the years, the remainder going to Latin America (mainly Sao Paulo, Brazil), France, Italy and Switzerland.

Third ancient boat found

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The fragment of a third ancient boat has been found alongside the intact 2,000 year old boat being excavated on the shore of Lake Kinneret, and the fragment of a second boat found late last week.

The fragments of the two boats consist of pieces of nailed planking, each about a metre in length. They were uncovered as archaeologists were clearing the mud around the original find.

An American expert on ancient shipping, Prof. J. Richard Steffy, said the fragments were clearly not from the original boat because the planking was thinner and the spacing between the mortise-tenon connections slightly different. The fragments also differ somewhat from each other in construction. Asked whether the proximity of the remains indicated an ancient anchorage, he said that it might.

Archeologist Shellie Wachsman said one of the fragments appeared to be from a somewhat later period than the original find, which has been dated to the 1st century BCE. He did not discount the possibility that it could be from the 1st century CE.

The archeologists are consulting engineers and preservation experts on removing the first boat from the mud without it snapping apart.

Barbed wire has been strung around the site to keep visitors at a distance; but many people tried to visit over the weekend.

Jewish activists barred from Moscow

TEL AVIV (Itim). – Jewish activists from Leningrad who wished to travel to Moscow to protest at the Communist Party Congress opening tomorrow were taken off trains by Soviet authorities and sent home, according to reports received by the Public Council for Soviet Jewry. The wife of Prisoner of Zion Vladimir Lipshitz was arrested.

The activists were told that they would not be permitted to go to Moscow until after the congress.

Meanwhile, a message of solidarity has been sent to refusenik Ida Nudel by the Emunah National Religious Party women's movement. Thirty-five women are to go on hunger strike today in Tel Aviv in support of Nudel.

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Fund-shortage limits simple, safer pre-natal test

Cost-cutting endangers mothers-to-be

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Women carrying Down's Syndrome babies are being forced to abort in the fifth month of pregnancy rather than, less traumatically and less riskily, in the ninth week. This is because the Health Ministry is undersubsidizing a new prenatal test for high-risk mothers, The Jerusalem Post has learned.

The ministry is supposed to pay for the Chorionic Villus Sample (CVS) test for pregnant women aged 37 and over, who are much more likely than younger women to be carrying seriously retarded babies.

But the genetics laboratory at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Karem, which handles all CVS tests in the city, says it receives only $40 from the ministry for each $150 CVS test. Because of the budgetary squeeze, the lab employs only minimal staff and can handle only eight to 10 tests a month. Several times that many women must therefore wait.

Thus, instead of taking the CVS test in the ninth week of pregnancy, and getting a simple curettage (abortion by scraping) a few days later if necessary, the women must take the old amniocentesis test in their fourth month and undergo a painful and traumatic abortion a month later, when the results are ready.

The CVS was invented by the Russians and Chinese, and developed by the Italians. It has been performed for months at a number of hospitals, including Wolfson, Afula, Beilinson, Rambam, Meir and Sheba in the north and central regions. There are reportedly long queues in these hospitals, too.

The only hospitals in the Jerusalem area where CVS is performed are Hadassah Ein Karem and its branch at Mt. Scopus.

Dr. Amiram Adoni, head of obstetrics and gynecology on Mt. Scopus, told The Post that CVS has several advantages: it is done early; women are saved the long wait for a result; and, if an abortion is needed, it is then much simpler. In the test,

(Continued on Page 3)

The weather at major Swissair destinations

23.2.86

	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	-8	18	-2	28	Clear
BRUSSELS	-10	14	-2	28	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	19	66	32	89	Clear
CHICAGO	-7	19	0	32	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	-10	14	-5	23	Clear
FRANKFURT	-7	19	-4	25	Clear
GENEVA	-9	16	4	39	Clear
HELSINKI	-20	-4	-5	23	Clear
HONG KONG	13	55	16	61	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	15	59	28	82	Rain
LISBON	12	54	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	-2	28	1	34	Snow
MADRID	2	36	11	52	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-17	1	2	36	Cloudy
NEW YORK	-1	29	5	40	Clear
OSLO	-14	6	-7	19	Cloudy
PARIS	-4	25	-1	30	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	20	68	35	95	Clear
SAO PAULO	19	66	25	77	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-12	10	-8	17	Clear
TOKYO	3	37	11	52	Clear
TORONTO	-15	5	-5	23	Cloudy
VIENNA	-6	21	-2	28	Clear
ZURICH	-1	29	-1	29	Snow

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, local rain possible in north and centre of country.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	15	10–19	15
Golan	–	9—	15
Nahariya	66	9–20	17
Safad	29	8–17	13
Haifa Port	69	14–20	17
Tiberias	49	9–22	18
Nazareth	37	10–22	17
Afula	60	5–23	18
Shomron	22	5–22	16
Tel Aviv	–	9—	18
B-G Airport	65	8–20	18
Jericho	39	8–24	20
Gaza	78	11–18	17
Beersheba	39	6–22	18
Eilat	30	14–27	24

Gera Weizmann dies at 81

Dr. Gera Weizmann, the nephew of Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first president, died in Geneva at the end of last week. He was 81.

Weizmann, one of Israel's first agricultural planners, headed the planning section of the Jewish Agency's settlement department in the 1950's. He was later sent to work in the United Nation's Agency for refugee welfare, a position he held until his retirement.

Peres to meet English soccer boss

Post Sports Staff

Prime Minister Peres is due to meet the chairman of the English Football Association this afternoon as hopes of Israel being accepted into European soccer have brightened.

President Herzog and Peres have combined in an effort to secure the support of the English F.A. for Israel's application to play in European competition at national and club level.

The chairman of the English F.A., Bert Millichip, and other heads of the English association, asked Peres to meet them prior to Wednesday's friendly international at Ramat Gan between Israel and England. The meeting is scheduled for this afternoon.

Until recently, the English F.A. were regarded as an obstacle to Israel's entry into Europe. But recent reports suggested that the English have modified their stand. Millichip, a member of the Eufa special committee studying the Israeli request, is a key factor.

Israeli soccer has been driven into limbo by exclusion from Asian football as a result of Arab pressure.
(See Sports P.4.)

BASKETBALL

TEL AVIV. – Both Elitzur Netanya and Hapoel Tel Aviv advanced to the semi-finals of the National Basketball League playoffs after victories last night over Betar Tel Aviv and Upper Galilee.

Elitzur held off a stubborn Betar for a 108-106 win. Hapoel pulled away from a one-point half-time lead to gain a second and decisive victory over the Galilee team 105-95.

PERES'S PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

which will be identified in the public's eye with the success of the economic programme as a whole and, particularly, with its growth stage.

Similarly, the Likud suspects that Labour will pour funds into the development towns, thus possibly undercutting Likud popularity in these traditional Likud bastions, in preparation for the 1988 elections.

Roy Isacowitz adds: The Histadrut Central Committee yesterday approved the labour federation's 12-point plan for economic growth which will be submitted to the national Economic Council on Wednesday.

The plan calls for the establishment of a $1 billion growth fund, fuelled by allocating resources from pension and unemployment funds, the issuing of bonds, the raising of funds abroad and the imposition of taxes on capital gains.

2 bombs at Jaffa Gate

A home-made bomb exploded after 7 p.m. yesterday near the Jaffa Gate bus stop. No one was injured by the bomb which police described as "amateurish."

A police search of the area revealed another device.

Lubrani: IDF pullback just in time

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV – If the Israel Defence Forces had remained north of the security zone in South Lebanon for another two or three days in its search for two missing soldiers, it might have cost Israel dearly, Uri Lubrani, the coordinator for South Lebanon, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Lubrani said that a longer stay might have totally alienated the local population from the IDF, and this, in turn, would have caused the Amal militia to abandon its policy of restraint.

Lubrani noted that the Iranians, who back the extremist Hizbollah militia, had sent a representative to Tyre to stir up the population against the IDF.

The IDF did all it could to limit the friction with the local population. Helicopters dropped leaflets on villages about to be searched, and various means were used to tell Amal and other Shi'it leaders that the objectives of the recent operation were limited. Soldiers were carefully instructed on how to deal with the villagers and told that their job was only to find the missing soldiers and their abductors.

The operation north of the security zone to search for Yossi Fink and Rahamim Alsheikh, abducted from the zone last Monday, was curtailed over the weekend.

Hizbollah, said Lubrani, might have refrained from releasing news about the two missing IDF soldiers to keep the IDF searching in South Lebanon and, thus, provoking the local population against them.

Hizbollah might also have made gains at Amal's expense in recent days, by showing it was actively fighting Israel, while the Shi'ite organization showed restraint for fear of retaliation.

"The extremists pressure was tremendous," Lubrani said. "They claimed Amal was abandoning them and the population at the moment of trial." As a result, Amal launched several Katyusha attacks on the Galilee.

Lubrani said it was still too early to estimate what balance would emerge among Amal, Hizbollah, the Palestinians and Israel.

He included Amal with the Christians and the Druse as an organization with which Israel is familiar. Israel also knows how to deal with Amal.

Amal was established to advance the Shi'ite population which was the most backward in Lebanon. It is the Israeli invasion and its aftermath which made it more politically oriented.

It is certainly supported by a large cross-section of the Shi'ite community, but it is still feeble and not cohesive enough to withstand pressures and subversion. Its basic orientation, relying mostly on volunteers, is brittle," Lubrani said.

Amal's leader, Nabih Berri, is the best guarded militia leader in Lebanon – because he has so many rivals among other communities represented in the cabinet, among religious elements in his community, and opposition within Amal.

Hizbollah on the other hand is small but dangerous, because its organization is partly clandestine and because it has the support of the religious establishment.

An IDF background paper noted that in the past year Hizbollah had grown from a marginal organization to one with increasing influence on the Shi'ite population – at Amal's expense.

Hizbollah has been attractive because it offers easy spiritual, religious and material solutions. Young Shi'ites are especially lured by visions of an Iranian-style Islamic Republic, described to them as the only one capable of offering justice and equality to all Lebanese.

The organization also offers active partnership in the struggle against "Islam's enemies." Fighting Israel is a major step on the road to establishing the rule of Islam in Jerusalem.

Thus, in contrast with the socially-oriented Amal, which has been resisting Palestinian encroachment in the south, Hizbollah has been looking south, across the border, and is willing to cooperate with the Palestinians.

Hussein: Palestinians must decide on leader

Jerusalem Post Staff

WASHINGTON. – Jordan's King Hussein, in his first public challenge to the leadership of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, said it was up to the Palestinian people to decide who should lead them.

In an interview in yesterday's *New York Times*, the king said he would "respect" a decision by Palestinians to see the PLO as the "sole, legitimate" representative of the Palestinian people. But he said another "apparatus" to express their wishes would also be welcomed by Jordan.

"The Palestinians must now make a decision," he told the paper in Amman. "Are they happy with creeping annexation of their land by Israel and their possible expulsion from Palestine? If they're unhappy, what do they want us to do about it?"

He left open the possibility that Jordan might enter negotiations with Palestinians other than the PLO through an international conference, if Palestinians themselves decided they wanted such an arrangement.

"Once they define what they want," he said, "they can create an apparatus to express themselves. If it is the PLO, we will respect this."

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, there have been signs of a growing rift between the West Bank and Jordan. The West Bank, to judge from the East Jerusalem Arabic press, appears solidly behind the PLO. But reports from Jordan indicate Palestinian backing for Hussein and his decision to suspend political coordination with the PLO.

For the fourth consecutive day, Jordanian TV showed the arrival in the capital of delegations from around the country, including Palestinian groups from the East Bank who had come to express support for the king and his policy. The upper house of the Jordanian parliament yesterday voted in support of the king's policy. The lower house voted its support on Saturday.

At the same time East Jerusalem papers have reported wide backing for the PLO in the West Bank. Even the traditionally pro-Jordanian *al-Kuds* in its editorials over the last three days has declared that the PLO is not an obstacle to peace and emphasized the need for unity between the PLO and Jordan.

The East Jerusalem daily *a-Sha'b* ran a headline over its lead story yesterday declaring that the representatives of the West Bank who have voted in favour of Hussein's policy on the PLO in the Jordanian parliament represent "no one but themselves."

In another development, it was reported that Fatah's central committee is to meet in Baghdad later this week to discuss Hussein's decision. Since the Fatah is the main faction in the PLO, any decision it takes will be adopted by the organization.

Religious parties negative to Labour

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. – The religious parties yesterday categorically said that they would not team up with Labour in a narrow alternative coalition if Labour sought to disband the national unity government over the economic growth issue.

Representatives of all four religious parties told *The Jerusalem Post* that they considered the economic growth issue "artificial" and not sufficient reason to break up the coalition. A narrow coalition, they said, would make it even more difficult to deal with the country's economic woes.

The parties also said that they would not support legislation for early elections.

Without the religious parties, Labour would not have a parliamentary majority and could not set up a narrow coalition. In previous crises, there were hints that some of the religious parties might be amenable to a deal with Labour. But nothing of this is apparent in the current crisis.

Spokesmen for the National Religious Party and Morasha denied that there had been any recent overtures from Labour about a narrow coalition. Shas sources said they had been contacted last week, but had rejected the offers. Aguda sources told *The Post* that "Labour might have been encouraged" because MK Avraham Shapira spoke out passionately last week for economic growth, and because MK Menachem Porush is on bad terms with the Likud. But, the Aguda sources stressed, they would not agree to joining a Labour-led coalition.

Sources in all religious parties indicated that none was prepared to contest elections now.

Cabinet approves funding for education of ex-soldiers

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The cabinet yesterday allocated the equivalent of $1.5 million to fund the Demobilized Soldiers Law, which will give supplementary education or vocational training to men and women following their discharge.

This sum covers such operations already under way to the end of the fiscal year on March 31. The cabinet also decided to budget the equivalent of $3.1m. in the 1986-87 fiscal year.

The law is implemented by the Ministries of Defence, Education and Labour and Social Affairs. It was passed on the eve of the 1984 Knesset elections, without the Knesset proposing where the money would come from. Accordingly, it was seen by some as a Likud election stunt.

Since the average annual outlay would have come to some $12m., the government has decided to implement the law in stages, so that in 1986-87 the project will be running at about a quarter of its original scope.

For those soldiers who did not complete 12 years of school, or who wish to go on to university after doing a pre-academic course, the law will cover 75 per cent of the fees and maintenance, up to actual university entrance. The law also funds a range of vocational courses.

At the beginning of 1986, 12 university-preparation courses were opened, serving nearly 3,000 students.

The Defence Ministry helps place soldiers requesting supplements to their secondary education or university preparation courses.

Development towns' debts under review

By TSIPI KUPER

Finance Minister Moda'i and Interior Minister Peretz failed yesterday to agree with development-town leaders on how much the government owes them, but they did agree to investigate the matter.

"If by next Thursday we do not get an answer we will bring all the development-town residents to Jerusalem to demonstrate," Likud MK Meir Shitrit, head of the Yavne local council, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. "Last Sunday's demonstration opposite the Prime Minister's Office was just a foretaste."

An inter-ministerial committee set up after the demonstration determined that the towns have a total deficit of NIS 54.6 million.

The town leaders demanded the entire sum at a meeting yesterday with Moda'i, Peretz and Prime Minister Peres. The ministers agreed to appoint officials from the Treasury and the Interior Ministry to examine the budget sheets of all 36 development towns to find out how much of their debt stems from Treasury miscalculations, Shitrit said.

1-1½% inflation expected this month

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Consumer prices rose by some 0.9 per cent in the first half of February, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics. Treasury officials said that February's inflation rate will be between 1 and 1.5 per cent.

The bureau said that in the first half of February food prices went up 0.9 per cent, with fruit and vegetable prices rising by 0.8 per cent. The bureau figures also reflected a 10.7 per cent increase in cigarette prices.

But end-of-season sales brought the price of shoes and clothing down by 2.1 per cent.

SPANISH. – A year-long academic programme in Spanish for students from Latin America, Spain and Portugal opened yesterday at Tel Aviv University.

Mourners gather around the graves of the Cohen family at the funeral in Jerusalem yesterday. (Dan Landau)

Cohen murder motive baffles police

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For The Jerusalem Post

After a day of police interrogation and psychological probing of the Jerusalem youth suspected of slaying his family, police are no closer to discovering the motive for the murder of Nissim and Lea Cohen and their two daughters than they were when they arrived at the scene in Ein Kerem in the early hours of Saturday morning.

Police believe that the 14-year-old son, the sole survivor of of his immediate family, is the only suspect in the particularly cold-blooded, shocking case. They say that the boy admitted to his crimes after nearly two hours of intensive questioning. Taped conversations, including his alleged admission, will be submitted as evidence if and when the boy is deemed fit for trial.

The boy was described by police as fully aware and communicative. He politely answered all questions posed by police investigators, but refused to return to his home to re-enact the crime. He has also refused to elaborate on his relations with his family, preferring to discuss his fantasies, school, and various philosophical beliefs, police said.

In a closed-door session held by police request in the juvenile detention wing of the Russian Compound lock-up, Jerusalem Juvenile Court Judge Avraham Ben-Hador remanded the suspect (names of minors are banned from publication) for 10 days – the maximum remand period granted for minors. He was ordered placed under round-the-clock psychiatric care.

The boy, who followed the course of the hearing keenly, said that everything that the police had recorded in his statement of confession was true. He told the judge that he had read several articles in the morning papers about the murders and asked that all details about the case be barred from publication. The boy further requested that he be allowed to receive visitors and that textbooks and homework be brought to him.

But Ben-Hador insisted that in light of the public interest in the case, he could not bar publication. The boy was transferred in the afternoon to the Talbieh psychiatric hospital where he will remain throughout his remand.

The boy's lawyer, hired by members of his mother's family, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that his client was "very agitated but extremely intelligent and aware of what he will face because of his acts." Lawyer Sasson Tzidkiyahu said that he had advised the lad to cooperate fully with police and psychiatric counsellors. "A doctors' committee will ultimately decide his fate," Tzidkiyahu said.

Over a thousand mourners yesterday followed the four coffins to the Givat Shaul burial ground.

The bodies of Nissim, 44, a municipal employee who was serving in the Reserves, and his daughter Anat, who recently completed her basic training, were brought to the cemetery in command cars. The bodies of Lea, 40, and Shira, a 12th grade pupil at the Sieff school in Beit Hakerem were brought there by the Hevra Kadisha.

Nissim Cohen's mother Salama, who neighbours say lived with the family but was visiting a daughter in nearby Ir Ganim over the weekend, was visibly trembling as the Central Command rabbi and Cohen's brother Sa'adia said kaddish.

Joel Rebibo adds:

The mood at the Sieff School was solemn yesterday.

Instead of attending regular classes, pupils gathered with their teachers to discuss what might have caused their classmate's act.

"We went out to the schoolyard and sat on the grass," said one seventh-grader. "We read all the newspaper accounts and cried. We tried to understand why he did it.

"Someone said that maybe he was angry or bitter at his parents. But then we said it couldn't have been anger. Anger wouldn't cause such a thing.

"He must have lost his mind temporarily. His temperature was up to 42 degrees. He's going to recover and be all right."

The pupil described the boy as "very rational. He had his head on his shoulders. It was such a good family. He couldn't have watched a movie, as the paper said he did. They were very traditional."

At memorial meeting for Ya'acov Levinson

Labour leaders are lashed for 'Likud-style' economics

By MARK SEGAL
Post Political Correspondent

BEIT BERL. – Labour's leadership leans towards Likud style economics, minus social content, Labour MK Nava Arad charged yesterday. She said economic growth could provide the best solution to inflation, but only if policy-makers kept in mind the social implications.

Arad was speaking at a crowded meeting held here at the Labour Party college on the second anniversary of the death of Ya'acov Levinson, who dominated the Histadrut economic sector as head of Bank Hapoalim and Ampal.

Referring to the national unity government's performance, Arad said: "They talk only of the economic programme. Unlike Ya'acov they neglect the social implications, otherwise social frameworks would not be collapsing, and there would be a fairer distribution of the economic burden."

Arad's criticism of her party's ministers included the Education Ministry, which she regretted had not taken up Levinson's proposals for combating religious zealotry with a programme of secular values.

Prior to the meeting, Beit Berl director MK Aharon Harel and Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar took visitors to the site of the Histadrut college being built as a memorial to Levinson. It is due to be built by next year. Funds have come from Histadrut firms and friends of the family.

Levinson's widow Nurit and her four sons came to the meeting after attending a memorial ceremony at the graveside in Kibbutz Tzora.

Embassy burgled

TEL AVIV. – Burglars broke into the Norwegian Embassy here during the weekend, stealing tea and coffee and a vacuum cleaner.

In profound sorrow and grief we announce the passing of my wife, our mother, daughter, sister and daughter-in-law

MARCIA YEHUDIT SLOMIANSKY
née Dolgin

The funeral will leave today, Monday, 15 Adar A', 5746 (24.2.86) at 1 p.m. from the family residence, Elkana, and will arrive at the Segula cemetery, Petah Tikva at 2 p.m.

Husband: Nisan Slomiansky – Elkana
Children: Gaylee, Amiella, Netanel
Parents: Rabbi Simon and Shulamit Dolgin – Ramat Eshkol, Jerusalem
Rabbi Aryeh and Rachel Slomiansky – Ramat Gan
Sisters: Saralee and Shlomo Glasser and children – Elkana
Sharon Beth and Dov Weinstock and children – Alon Shvut
Brothers: Michael and Tamara Dolgin – Los Angeles, U.S.A.
Jess Yigal Dolgin – Ramat Eshkol, Jerusalem

Shiva at athe Slomiansky residence, Elkana.

AD374-26-123

Elron Electronic Industries Limited
mourns the untimely sudden death of

RICHARD L. TEBERG

He will be remembered as an important contributor to the advancement of Israeli high-technology industries in the U.S.

His many friends and colleagues in Israel will miss him deeply.

ad368-07-124

The Directors and Staff of the British Olim Society Ltd.

mourn with their colleague, Marty Davis, the passing of his dear mother

BESS DAVIS

in the U.S.A. and send sincere condolences to the family.

ad368-26-124

The residents of Elkana
mourn the passing of

MARCIA SLOMIANSKY

Our sincerest condolences to Nisan and the children, and to the families: Slomiansky, Dolgin, Glaser and Weinstock.

The funeral will leave today, Monday, 15 Adar A', 5746 (24.2.86) at 1 p.m. from the family residence, Elkana, and will reach the Segula cemetery, Petah Tikva at 2 p.m.

AD375-26-123

The Elkana Local Council is pained and shocked, together with Council Head, Nisan Slomiansky, the children, the parents and other members of the family, on the death of

MARCIA

בנחמת ציון וירושלים תנוחמו

Members of the Local Council and Staff

AD373-26-123

هكذا من الاصل

Delay in expanding Coptic college 'overshadowed' talks with Egypt

Peres to press Peretz over Copts

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Shimon Peres is soon likely to press Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz over his ministry's "footdragging" over granting permission for the expansion of the Coptic college in Beit Hanina.

The ministry's stand, described by the Prime Minister's Office as "scandalous", and attributed to Peretz's "religious predilections," cast a shadow over Israel's credibility in the last round of negotiations with Egypt over Taba and normalization.

Israeli delegation leaders, Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, and David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry, informed the Egyptians eight months ago that Israel had issued the necessary permits and that the Copts could go ahead and add one or two floors to the college premises.

But while the planning permits had been issued, a number of officials continued to hold up the final go-ahead on grounds of "security".

These objections had been overcome, said highly placed sources, but then Peretz objected.

It is understood that both Kimche and Tamir have repeatedly called on Peretz to lift his ban, but to no avail. Most of their approaches simply went unanswered, it is understood.

In the last round of talks in Herzliya 10 days ago, Tamir and Kimche again assured the Egyptians that the final go-ahead for the college's expansion would be given and it is understood that the prime minister will be asked to lean on Peretz to sign the final permit.

Israel also told the Egyptians that the government would solve the Deir al Sultan problem, but that it would take time. Deir al Sultan is the name of the chapel in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, taken over forcibly by the Ethiopian Church from the Copts, its original owners. The Copts – there are some seven million in Egypt – want the chapel back.

For Israel, the problem is delicate Israeli-Ethiopian relations – including the situation of the Ethiopian Jews – must be taken into account. There is also the problem of El Al flights over Ethiopia en route to Nairobi, and a possible resumption of relations with Addis Ababa, a traditional ally of Israel's.

Meanwhile, there is general agreement in Israel to Egypt's demand to set up a claims commission, in which Egypt may demand billions of dollars from Israel as compensation for the extraction of oil and fish from the Sinai area between 1967-82.

Some Israeli observers expect Egypt to lodge claims for compensation for billions of dollars.

But Israeli sources said that Israel will, in such a cae, lodge counter-claims for Egyptian compensation for property expropriated from Egyptian Jews before they left Egypt in the wake of the establishment of Israel, and for war damage in 1948 and subsequently.

"Such a commission could provide work for many officials for decades, with each side lodging claims and counter-claims. Such commissions are usually fated to an eventual death when each side, growing tired, relenquishes its claims," said one highly placed official in Jerusalem.

The Israeli-Egyptian talks are scheduled to resume in Cairo on March 3. Israeli officials regard the next round as "crucial." The sides have agreed to seven days of negotiations, and the Israelis may ask for a further three days.

Israeli sources expect agreement on all issues relating to the Taba arbitration and the normalization of relations to be reached in "a matter of weeks." Some of the understandings or formulations reached will probably require a political decision in both countries, said the sources.

At the last round of talks, Israel and Egypt reached full agreement on solving the problem of Camp Canada, the Rafiah neighbourhood on the Egyptian side of the international border whose 500 Palestinian refugee families want to return to Israeli-held territory. Israel agreed to their "repatriation" and resettlement and Egypt agreed to finance the construction of houses – at about $8,000 per family – and utilities (schools, medical clinic, water) for their resettlement on the Israeli side of the border.

It is understood that heads of families from Camp Canada will visit the Rafiah area soon to choose building sites.

The two sides also agreed to the construction in southern Israel of two Egyptian war memorials.

Israel also promised Egypt to stop military overflights of Sinai south of Eilat.

Prisoners from Ramle jail employed on outside work for the Bezek communications company. (Israel Simionsky, IPPA)

Dangerous convict said allowed to roam freely

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A dangerous convict who was allowed to leave prison daily for outside work, spent the work time meeting friends and visiting his family, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned. The Prison Service reportedly stopped the outside work only when information on his activities leaked out.

Shimon (Shomka) Feivelevitz, 37, is considered highly dangerous by the police. He was sentenced to seven and a half years in Yona Prison four years ago, for violent robbery and extortion. He has also been involved in armed clashes with the police.

Recently, he was sent to do outside work as part of Prisons Commissioner Rafael Suissa's rehabilitation programme for convicts who have served three quarters of their sentence and are under review for parole.

Feivelevitz left prison each morning with a group of 11 prisoners, some of them convicted for armed robbery and drug-related crimes. No warden supervised the prisoners, who were supposed to spend the day working for Bezek, the government communications company in Tel Aviv.

After reaching the Bezek branch on 172 Herzl Street, Feivelevitz used to leave the premises and go about his private business until the end of the day. Sometimes he visited his family in Bat Yam; at other times he met friends.

Once he was late coming back and the bus with the other prisoners waited over an hour until he returned. The other convicts reportedly covered up for him and the Bezek authorities never reported his absences from work to the Prison Service.

The Prison Service spokesman refused to comment yesterday on allegations that other potentially dangerous convicts were at large under the rehabilitation programme.

A prisoner at the Ma'asiyahu jail in Ramle, who escaped two weeks ago while on home leave, was arrested over the weekend at his home in Ra'anana. Avraham David Turkishvilli, serving three years for robbery, was taken yesterday to Tel Mond.

Turkishvilli, who had only five months to serve before being paroled for good behaviour, will spend "at least another year" in prison, said a Prisons Service spokesman yesterday.

Meanwhile, Salem Said Abu-Sulb, 32, from a Bedouin tribe near Dimona, is still at large after escaping from the Beershaba prison last week. Sulb, a rapist-robber, has served only three years of his 22-year sentence.

Concern about increasing bomb blasts

By BARBARA AMOUYAL

Bomb blasts, unless fatal or causing serious injuries, rarely hit the headlines. In the past two weeks, over 15 people were lightly wounded in various explosions in Jerusalem, the Tel Aviv area and Gaza. But reports of the blasts were generally tucked away in the inner pages of the press, soon to become forgotten.

Senior police officers, however, are more than a little concerned at the recent spate of bomb blasts. Since February 5, approximately 20 bombs have exploded or were successfully dismantled by police sappers. In the capital alone, police entered seven cases of explosive devices in their monthly log, the most recent blast being over the weekend on the new road to Ma'alei Adumim, some 50 metres from the entrance to the French Hill neighbourhood. The bomb was hidden between bushes alongside a well-travelled bus route.

A group of Arab villagers from a-Shibli in the north, recently arrested on suspicion of dealing in stolen arms, including grenades, may provide the missing link in the chain, police believe.

Over 200 grenades, as well as a hand-gun stolen from an apartment in Nahariya several months ago, were among the arms confiscated.

Police believe the arms, predominantly IDF-issue, were either stolen or bought from people with some army connection. In addition to IDF-supplied materiel, police also found several Kalashnikov rifles, which they believe were supplied by Jordanians.

"We believe there is some connection between this group and several recently found explosive devices," said Police Inspector General David Kraus. "But not all the devices were identical, and ballistics experts will have to investigate them thoroughly before we jump to any wrong conclusions," he cautioned.

National statistics on explosive devices this month are expected to be some 5 per cent higher than last month. Last month, the number was nearly 4 per cent higher than a year ago. Police are concerned that the trend will continue unless terrorists can be prevented from acquiring equipment.

"We've been damn lucky that no one has been seriously hurt in the recent blasts," Kraus said. Asked how long this "luck" would hold, Kraus replied: "We just have to open our eyes a little wider and hope for the best."

'All Chinese look alike' – so the eyewitness may err

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – When a suspect tagged as the culprit by a witness to a crime says "I didn't do it," he may be right, especially if he is picked out by a witness from a different ethnic background.

This conclusion was presented to the 17th annual convention of the Israel Sociological Society, held last week at the Technion.

Arye Rattner, Gabi Weiman and Gideon Fishman established that eye-witness identification, a cornerstone of criminal law, is questionable because it is subject to the influence of stress, poor memory and a cross-ethnic factor.

U.S. authorities recognize that many mistakes are made when a black witness picks out a white suspect and vice versa.

The study proved that "All Chinese look alike to me" has a strong influence here between Ashkenazi, Sephardi and Arab witnesses, either in their failure to identify the suspect at all or in picking the wrong man.

Danny Zamir of Haifa University's Kibbutz Research Institute studied the tendency among kibbutz youth to adopt a "low profile" of social involvement. Fewer, for example, aim at becoming officers during their army service. Zamir said this tendency "stems from long-term social processes in the veteran and well-established strata of Israeli society as a whole." While kibbutzniks still volunteer for élite combat units "their attitude to the army is now rather cool."

"They express less hostility to the Arabs [than others] and have more reservations about nationhood, religion, state, law and order, the armed forces and military service."

Zamir believes that kibbutz youngsters are now more concerned with their own needs for self-fulfilment. Their reservations, he said, were part of a comprehensive cultural complex that has resulted from economic security and the institutionalization of a youth culture within the established social strata as a whole.

Moshe Semyonov, who studied workers from the administered areas, found they were generally employed in low status jobs in Israel proper. Nevertheless "their occupational segregation, their low education standards and young age do not fully account for the lower wages they earn here," he found.

Yet jobs in Israel were sought after because they paid higher wages than those they could expect to earn in the areas, he said.

(Continued from Page One)

PRE-NATAL

cells from the chorion (an embrionic membrane) are removed through a very thin needle, via the cervix.

Prof. Gideon Bach, head of Hadassah's genetics laboratory, says that CVS causes spontaneous abortion in 2 to 4 per cent of cases, compared to less than 1 per cent as a result of amniocentesis, in which fluid from the amniotic sac is removed through the abdominal wall. But, Adoni says, since CVS is performed during the early stage of pregnancy, when 10 to 15 per cent of fetuses naturally abort themselves, it cannot be proved that CVS was responsible for all or many of these cases.

In both procedures, the fetal cells are studied under the microscope to see if they are normal in shape and in number. Down's Syndrome babies have an extra pair of chromosomes.

Because of pressure on Hadassah's laboratory, doctors have instructions not to tell mothers about the availability of the CVS test, says Adoni. But women do hear about it and, even if they offer to pay for it, are often turned down because of pressure on the laboratories.

Dr. Moshe Mashiah, head of the Health Ministry's hospital services division, told *The Post* that CVS costs the hospitals $80 to $100 per test and that hospitals are reimbursed that amount for women 37 years old and older. "It all depends on who makes the calculations," he insisted.

The ministry has so far not allowed private laboratories to conduct the tests, but to minimize the number of Down's Syndrome babies who are born, it has expanded the number of hospitals doing them.

Mashiah says he was not aware that women needing or wanting the test have been rejected because of pressure on the laboratories. If this was so, he said, "we will force all hospitals authorized to do the test to perform them on all eligible women."

The various health funds refuse to pay for either test, arguing that they are prophylactic and not curative. But if a woman has to have an abortion in the fifth month – which amounts to a premature birth – the fund must pay for three days's hospitalization, rather than the one day required for a ninth-week abortion.

Ultra-Orthodox women generally do not undergo either ammiocentesis or CVS, because discovering a retarded fetus does not justify an abortion, according to their rabbis. But many modern Orthodox women, for fear of having abnormal babies or based on their own rabbis' rulings, do undergo one or both procedures. Orthodox hospitals such as Shaare Zedek and Bikur Holim in Jerusalem are unlikely ever to perform the tests, but CVS will probably become available in most other hospitals.

Bach says that Hadassah could accommmodate all the women who need and want to undergo CVS if the Health Ministry were to subsidize the procedure fully.

Anghelovici court petition

The High Court of Justice has given the Health Ministry 45 days to explain why it will not arrange for Tereza Anghelovici's body to be buried outside the Rishon Lezion cemetery. The local burial society, which petitioned the court for the order *nisi*, says that Anghelovici is not Jewish and therefore should not be buried in a Jewish cemetery.

Two burial society officials, David Eherenfeld and Meir Agassi were jailed last year for removing Anghelovici's body from the cemetery and dumping it in the Ramle Moslem cemetery. The body was later reinterred to Anghelovici's Rishon Lezion grave.

The Health Ministry had refused to order reburial until it is ordered to do so by a court, or requested to do so by Anghelovici's family.

Druse educators assert: We're getting raw deal

By JOEL REBIBO

"Our young people should not feel inferior to others when they go into the army," Druse MK Zeiden Atshe recently told the Knesset Education Committee. "But a significant percentage of Druse recruits can barely read and write."

Atshe, who volunteers as a teacher to seventh graders twice a week, blamed ineffective district inspectors who he said were political appointees, and sloppy local inspectors.

A Druse elementary teacher from Usfiya, Alo Najeeb, said that in 13 years he had never been visited by an inspector and suggested that Druse education might have been better off when it was part of the Arab educational network.

Salam Falach, head of the Druse division of the Education Ministry, insisted that Druse education had improved significantly. He offered the committee several explanations for the small number of Druse university students.

"Fathers refuse to send their daughters to university, which automatically eliminates half the population," he said. And psychometric test used by admissions offices put Druse students at a disadvantage because of certain cultural factors.

According to Falach, 10.9 per cent of Druse pupils failed a 1982-3 achievement test compared to 20.9 in the Arab section. Druse schools have the same percentage of special education classes, 3-5 per cent, as all Israeli schools, he said.

In 10 years, hundreds of classrooms have been built, reducing the shortage of rooms from 600 to 150. In 1975, 60 per cent of techers in Druse schools were not certified; today only 7 per cent lack certificates.

Chairman Nahman Raz said the problem went beyond the educational system. "What happens to those who complete their education and then can't find work?" he asked. "We need a political solution."

After visiting several Druse schools, Raz agreed that many classrooms were in "shamefully dangerous" condition, but he said that as many Israeli pupils studied in shelters because of classroom shortages.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Help for kids in stress

The Education Ministry's psychological counselling service has succeeded in helping Kiryat Shmona children cope with stress, and the ministry has recommended applying the experimental techniques to other areas.

The Upper Galilee township's children answered questions seeking to pinpoint their reactions to stress. The questionnaire provided four alternative, graded answers. This identified those most sensitive to stress, and they were subsequently helped by social workers and psychologists.

The service said that the system is also applicable to social and personal tension. (Itim).

Capital's neighbourhoods to be given 'autonomy'

Four Jerusalem neighbourhoods are to become self-managing quasi-autonomous bodies beginning April 1, the city executive has decided.

Baka, East Talpiot, Gilo and A-Tur are to be granted the status of independent, non-profit organizations (*amutot*) and will thus be authorized to manage most of their own affairs. The plan is unique to Jerusalem.

Two of the neighbourhoods have larger populations than most development towns. All four are already within the system of Jerusalem's seven neighbourhood councils (*minhelot*) set up over five years ago in an effort to decentralize city government. But the councils have not so far controlled their own budgets. If the Interior Ministry approves the city's decision, the neighbourhoods will have administrative control over spending, although the municipality will exercise ultimate control.

Top financier elected to head Israel Bonds

William Belzberg, a prominent financier, has been elected national chairman of State of Israel bonds.

Belzberg, originally of Calgary, Canada, and his brothers, Samuel and Hyman, founded one of Canada's largest trust companies, First City Trust, whose U.S. activities in real estate, oil and gas development, and acquisitions he now directs from Beverly Hills. He is also chairman of the Board of the Far West Financial Corporation and Far West Savings and Loan Association and president of First City Industries.

In 1985 the Israel Bond drive mobilized a record $505 million in loan funds for Israel's economy.

Aluf Uri Saguy, who yesterday became head of the IDF Southern Command. (IDF)

Bus, taxi fares to rise by 25%

TEL AVIV. – Bus and taxi fares will go up by 25 per cent from March 9, the cabinet decided yesterday.

The issue came to the cabinet following a dispute between Minister of Finance Yitzhak Moda'i, who wanted the increase, and Transport Minister Haim Corfu who opposed it. The cabinet voted seven to five for the rise.

Moda'i seeks to lower the public transport subsidy from about 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

Corfu said that with oil prices falling, people would use their cars rather than public transport.

Israeli youngsters win art prizes

Four young Israeli artists won prizes for excellence at an international children's art exhibition in Brazil.

The four are Ayelet Dar, 13, Alisia Brenner, 11, Ilan Kove and Vardit Erez, 10.

Big development plan for Ramat Hasharon

RAMAT HASHARON Mayor Moshe Verbin has plans for a combined business, cultural and high-technology industrial centre here.

The first stage of the project, a Tnuva Hypershuk, is to open next week; Verbin's plan calls for it to be followed within two years by office buildings and industrial plants.

Within five to seven years, the project should be completed, with a cultural centre big enough for large-scale opera, ballet and music hall productions.

Israel Council Young Israel

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U.S. sees its Philippine bases safe

WASHINGTON (Reuter). – U.S. defence planners see only a remote chance that Washington will lose its two strategic military bases in the Philippines despite the tension there over President Marcos's reelection.

Pentagon officials told Reuters there were several factors that strongly indicate Subic Naval Base, Clark Air Base and the 38,000 American personnel stationed at them would not have to be moved elsewhere in the Pacific.

Aside from the $5 billion cost of moving vast repair, living and recreational facilities, they said, the bases could find no better strategic home for America and its Pacific, Asian and Middle East allies.

Also, they said, Subic and Clark provide a major source of income for Filipinos, employing thousands of electricians, welders, carpenters and machinists on 7th Fleet ships and planes from the 13th Air Force.

Defence officials said that despite strong U.S. criticism of the Marcos election victory, it is doubtful whether Congress or President Reagan will order the bases moved.

"I don't know anything that's more important than the bases in the Philippines," Reagan told a news conference this month.

One official said: "Simply put, it would be a grave strategic loss for us and our allies. Subic is in the perfect position to keep our ships in steaming shape for the western Pacific, the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean.

The naval base, sprawling over more than 145 square kilometres, is the largest U.S. ship repair and refuelling facility in the Pacific.

Clark Air Base, occupying some 520 square kilometres near Subic Bay, is the largest U.S. military installation outside the U.S.

Marcos says he favours extension of the bases agreement after the lease expires in 1991. His political opponent, Corazon Aquino, has made conflicting statements.

"But they know, and the United States knows, that everybody needs those bases. The only people who will profit if they are moved are the Russians," one Pentagon official said.

Republican Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska promised Navy Secretary John Lehman on Friday that he would fight any move to shift the bases out of the Philippines.

"We haven't moved Guantanamo (navy base) out of Cuba," Stevens said. "For people to say 'let's just abandon over there and teach Marcos a lesson' is very short sighted," Stevens added.

A crowd estimated at 750,000 marched in central Madrid yesterday to demand Spain's withdrawal from Nato. The demonstrators used larger-than-life models of Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez, left, and U.S. President Reagan, centre. (Reuter telephoto)

Soviet congress seen endorsing Gorbachev era

MOSCOW (Reuter). – The Communist party formally opens a new chapter in its history this week at a national congress that is to set goals for the next 15 years and reshape its governing body under Mikhail Gorbachev.

More than 5,000 delegates of the party elite, holding what is regarded as the most significant congress since 1961, will give their formal blessing to Gorbachev's plans for transforming Soviet society and join in condemning past errors.

In an opening speech tomorrow, expected to last over four hours, Gorbachev is to review the state of the nation and give an outline of his future policy at home and abroad.

Leaders of Soviet allies and officials from many Communist and Socialist Parties are to attend the 10-day congress, which is held every five years. Gorbachev is widely expected to appeal to them to work for a total ban on nuclear weapons.

The 27th congress meets after 11 months in which the new leadership has sought to dismantle the legacy of the Leonid Brezhnev era and launch "a new state in Soviet history."

Its main target has been the party itself, which directs every aspect of Soviet life. Hundreds of old, incompetent and corrupt officials have lost their jobs in a shake-up that has sent shock waves throughout the 18.4-million membership.

Party sources expect Gorbachev to blame Brezhnev, who died in 1982, for the stagnation in economic and political life that marked his 18 years in office.

Gorbachev gave a taste of this in a press interview this month saying the past administration had been marked by inertia, incompetence and irresponsibility.

Many of the surviving top office-holders from the Brezhnev period are expected to lose their seats on the Central Committee when it is reelected at the close of the congress around March 4.

Letters in 'Observer' state:

Sakharov waived right to leave USSR

LONDON (AP). – Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov signed away his rights to travel abroad in exchange for permission for his wife Yelena Bonner to receive medical treatment in the West the Sunday *Observer* reported.

The weekly, in a second instalment of letters smuggled to Bonner's relatives who live in Boston, said Sakharov appealed directly to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in June 1985. It said that at the time Sakharov was on a hunger strike and being brutally force-fed in a hospital in Gorky.

The newspaper reported relatives believe Soviet leaders had already decided to let Bonner out but wanted to extract a confession from Sakharov. He agreed to accept the authorities' right not to allow him to go abroad and signed a paper to that effect last Sept. 5.

In one of the letters, Sakharov said he still did not accept the decision to exile him to the closed city of Gorky for activity on behalf of political prisoners.

"These measures I still consider unfair and unlawful," he wrote.

Gorbachov told an interviewer two weeks ago that Sakharov, a nuclear physicist, knows state secrets and will not be allowed to go abroad.

Another concession made by Sakharov was that his wife should not meet "representatives of the mass media while abroad or take part in any press conference."

She has abided by that condition since going to the U.S. in December for eye and heart treatment.

Sakharov, who helped develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb in the 1950s, was banished to Gorky in January 1980 after criticizing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The Observer said the KGB doctored a film to show him apparently living normally while in fact he was on a hunger-strike and being force-fed last summer.

It said that a film sent to the West showed Sakharov in a hospital "reading foreign journals, watching television, using an excercise bicycle, eating well and otherwise enjoying himself against the background of a calendar supposedly marking the early days of June 1985."

The relatives examined the film and said that it was a careful compilation with a hidden camera over a period of more than a year, skilfully cut and joined to give the impression that in June 1985 Sakharov was receiving proper treatment.

Blast hits Pretoria suburb, riots spread to E. Transvaal

JOHANNESBURG. – An explosion damaged a post office in a Pretoria suburb early yesterday and a mob of 500 blacks left a trail of destruction in a Transvaal township.

The blast, which rocked the white Meyerspark suburb, damaged the post office and three nearby shops, a police spokesman said. No one was inside and no one was hurt.

The police spokesman said the bomb was placed in a telephone booth and might have been the work of the banned African National Congress (ANC), which is fighting to topple white rule in South Africa.

Black protest violence spread to a new area overnight when a mob of 500 blacks rampaged through Nelspruit township, 190km. east of Pretoria.

Restaurants, shops and offices were set on fire and 26 vehicles destroyed, according to police.

The eastern Transvaal Province region has until now been barely touched by the unrest fuelled by grievances over apartheid race laws and in which more than 1,100 people have died in the past two years.

Police moved in with shotguns, rubber bullets and teargas to dispel the crowd, which had begun attacking the houses of black policemen with stones. Police said a black man was injured and three were arrested.

A respected Johannesburg newspaper reported "a gradual but significant change" taking place in the South African cabinet's thinking on the causes of the country's racial turmoil.

The mass-circulation *Sunday Times* also said there was a "serious and growing concern in government circles over the political attitudes of a large section of the white police force, including several very senior officers."

It did not elaborate. Apartheid critics say the police have been responsible for the majority of the more than 1,100 deaths in the 17 months of race unrest South Africa has experienced.

The paper cited the speech by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange last week which it said moved away from simple analysis of the trouble as a Communist conspiracy orchestrated by the banned African National Congress and recognized that blacks have many genuine grievances.

In an anti-apartheid gesture by U.S. businessmen, a General Motors plant in Port Elizabeth said yesterday it would give any of its 1,800 non-white employees legal aid if they were prosecuted for swimming at their city's white-only beaches. (Reuter, AP)

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Murdoch's presses roll for fifth straight weekend

LONDON (AP). – Police said early yesterday they had arrested 30 people for public disorder as pickets failed again to stop distribution of newspapers owned by Rupert Murdoch.

For the fifth-straight weekend and despite 4,000 pickets at the gates, trucks filled with copies of *The Sunday Times* and *News of The World* weeklies rolled out of the plant in Wapping, East London.

Murdoch had been printing his daily *Times* and *Sun* and the two weeklies at the fortified, high-technology plant since January 26. The 5,000 union members who had resisted job losses caused by new production methods struck all four titles and were sacked.

USSR to return advisers to South Yemen

ADEN (Reuter). – Soviet experts and advisers who fled South Yemen because of inter-factional fighting last month are to return this week to resume work on joint economic projects, the Soviet ambassador to Aden said yesterday.

The new Yemeni government, which took over after the ousting of president Ali Nasser Mohammed, has urged the Soviets and other nationals to come back to help rebuild the economy, badly dented by the fighting.

Moscow, Aden's main financial and political backer since it gained independence from Britain in 1967, withdrew nearly 4,000 nationals among 6,000 foreigners evacuated during January's troubles.

First mass union rally in Turkey since 1977

IZMIR (AP). – Tens of thousands of workers from throughout Turkey on Saturday protested inflation, low wages and restrictions on union rights during the first outdoor labour rally permitted in Turkey since 1977.

Thousands of security forces were deployed around the square in this industrial city on the Aegean coast and police helicopters flew overhead. Police searched most of the people coming to the rally area.

Large outdoor gatherings of union members were banned by authorities in Turkey since 1977 when 35 people were killed in a stampede triggered by shootings at a May Day rally in Istanbul.

Defiant Cape Town editor wins freedom award

PARIS. – Anthony Heard, the *Cape Times* editor who is facing charges of defying South African censorship, has been awarded the Golden Pen of Freedom prize by the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, it has been announced.

Heard, 48, was arrested last November after the *Cape Times* published an interview with Oliver Tambo, leader-in-exile of the outlawed African National Congress. He was charged with infringing the Internal Security Act by quoting a "banned" person without permission of the Minister of Law and Order. His trial, at which he faces a possible jail sentence of up to three years, is set for April 15.

Iraq moving ahead with nuclear reactor

BAGHDAD (Reuter). – Iraq's Atomic Power Commission has completed with Soviet help the first phase of a study to find a suitable site for a nuclear power station, the official agency INA said today.

It said several sites had been picked out and the next stage would be to choose a location for the 440 megawatt pressurized-water plant.

An experimental reactor being built near Baghdad with French help was destroyed in an Israeli air raid in June 1981.

Russian-American couples ask to leave USSR

MOSCOW (Reuter). – Ten more Soviet citizens married to Americans appealed to the Communist Party yesterday to let them join their spouses in the U.S.

After last November's summit between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, at least nine Soviet citizens with spouses or relatives in the U.S. were notified that they could leave the country. At least four of those have now left.

Poll shows most Britons see U.S. as threat

LONDON (Reuter). – Most Britons believe that the U.S. is at least as great a threat to world peace as the Soviet Union, according to an opinion poll published yesterday.

The poll in *The Sunday Times* showed that 20 per cent of those questioned believed the U.S. to be a greater threat to world peace and a further 34 per cent see both superpowers as an equal threat.

The poll revealed a lack of confidence in President Reagan, with only 34 per cent of those polled agreeing that he has sound judgment.

Iraqi push to retake Faw said repelled

NICOSIA. – Iran and Iraq both claimed battlefront successes yesterday in the two-week-old fight for control of the Faw peninsula in southern Iraq.

The claims and counter-claims came as Saudi Arabia and Algeria launched mediation efforts, while Iran stressed there would be no end to the war before the overthrow of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Kurdistan Democratic Party told Reuters in Teheran yesterday that Iranian Kurds have moved onto the offensive in northen Iraq, attacking army bases and traffic on the key Iraq-Turkey highway with mortar and artillery fire..

He said KDP guerrillas Saturday attacked a major Iraqi army base at Zakho and the heavily defended highway nearby. Foreign trucks were hit, the spokesman said, adding that the KDP "warns all governments and transport companies to avoid using the international highway as this road has become a military target."

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said Iranian forces yesterday "smashed" a heavy Iraqi counter-offensive in the strategic port city of Faw, which Iran captured in its February 9 offensive.

The agency, monitored here, quoted reports from the battlefield as saying an Iraqi infantry brigade and two brigades of the 5th Iraqi mechanized division participated in the "abortive" counter-offensive, which was thrown back with "heavy Iraqi casualties and losses."

Irna added that the Iranian forces maintained full control over positions captured in the offensive along a 30-km stretch of land from the Ras-Bisheh tip of Faw peninsula to Iraqi lines in the north.

Iraq – which insists the Iranian forces have been pushed back from most of the territory they initially captured – with the remaining units now besieged in small pockets – kept up its intensive air bombing of Iranian positions according to war communiques broadcast by Baghdad Radio.

One communique said Iraqi warplanes and helicopter gunships flew a total of 370 bombing missions yesterday hitting at supply routes and troop concentrations in support of the "advancing" ground forces during the day. Iraqi anti-air defences shot down an Iranian F-4 jet, it added.

EXPELLED. – A Soviet newspaper reported yesterday that a Dutch citizen, Robert Funderink, employed at a Moscow publishing house was expelled for writing anti-Soviet articles and working as a journalist without accreditation.

SPORTS

Anglo-Saxon invasion

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. – Wednesday's international soccer game between Israel and England, the first ever between the two countries, will officially inaugurate the renovated Ramat Gan Stadium, in the presence of President Chaim Herzog. The Football Association expects a crowd of more than 30,000.

Widespread interest in the game has been shown abroad also, with the BBC televising the game live to the UK. Spanish and Mexican television crews will also film the game. Those Israeli soccer fans who have the necessary TV equipment to pick up the U.K., Madrid and Mexico City will also be able to watch the game live; less well-equipped citizens of this country will have to make do with radio. Forty foreign journalists are coming.

Bobby Robson has asked the Israel Football Association to enable his 22 players to have two training sessions at the Ramat Gan stadium before the match, which kicks off at 4.45 p.m. Robson sees the game against Israel as part of his team's preparation for the World Cup finals in May, for which he is still trying to find the ideal attacking combinations. Several of the team which beat Egypt 4-0 in Cairo last month will not be included in the contingent to Israel.

Trainer saves player's life

LONDON (Reuter). – Reading soccer trainer Glenn Hunter turned life-saver on Saturday after his side's winger Andy Rogers stopped breathing during the Third Division English League club's match at Swansea.

Rogers stopped breathing for 90 seconds after banging his head on the rock-hard suface, suffering a fit and swallowing his tongue. Hunter forced open Rogers's jaw and put a tube down the unconscious player's throat to start him breathing again.

The referee then took the teams off the field as the 29-year-old was helped to his feet and taken to hospital.

Swansea club doctor Bernard Davies said later: "It was only the prompt action of Glenn Hunter that saved the player's life. If he had been unconscious for much longer, he could have suffered serious brain damage and may have died."

Rogers was detained overnight in hospital and will be x-rayed for a possible fractured shoulder.

W. Germany's 'Eastern Bloc methods'

BONN (AFP). – A West German lawyer, shocked at the treatment of one of the country's top swimmers, is to take the West German Swimming Federation to court.

According to press reports, the federation attempted to prevent Rolf Beab, the 22-year-old breaststroke swimmer, from staying at home in the Bonn suburbs with his pregnant wife who was due to give birth during a recent international swimming meeting here.

Beab was docked expenses worth 160 pounds when he refused to stay in the West German team's base and Bonn lawyer Dirk Bernhardt, who does not know the swimmer and learned of the case from the press, claimed the action was "worthy of the worst methods prevalent in the Eastern Bloc."

Universities triumph

By DAVID SILVERMAN

A combined university team beat a combined kibbutz XV 22-9 (half-time 4-9) in the fifth annual Gary Myers memorial rugby tournament held at the Givat Ram stadium in Jerusalem.

Ophir Halevy (full back, Yizreel) opened the scoring for the kibbutzniks with three penalties, giving them their only points of the match. Technion winger Mikey Adel replied for the universities with a try, followed by two tries from Jerusalem flanker Menahem Ben Menahem, a try by Bruce Goldner (flanker, Tel Aviv) and another try from Adel. Jerusalem scrum half Adrian Wainziger converted one of the universities' five tries.

This is only the second season the universities' team has taken the Gary Myers trophy, having previously won in 1983.

In the youth game earlier in the day, Ra'anana beat Kibbutz Yizreel 16-12.

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS. – Top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd beat 16-year-old Steffi Graf 6-4, 6-2 in a baseline duel yesterday to win the women's singles title in Boca Raton International Players Championships.

Lloyd, who has now captured 144 tournaments, won 14 straight sets during the two-week-long tournament, while winning seven matches. She has now won 12 consecutive matches, without a defeat, so far this year.

CRICKET. – England restricted the West Indies to 268 for 7, in reply to England's 159 in the first Test in Jamaica. Gomes made 56, and Greenidge, retired hurt by a Botham bumper, is on 54, not out. Effison has taken 3 for 59. New Zealand are 311 for 6 in reply to Australia's 435 all out in the first Test in Wellington. (Coney 79 n.o. Reid 3 for 83). Sri Lanka were dismissed for 109 in their first Test at Kandy against Pakistan, but then took 4 Pakistan wickets for 58. Another Sri Lankan team were 231 all out against England B, who crawled to 159 for 4, Bill Athey hitting an unbeaten century.

NBA. – Detroit 113, Portland 106; Chicago 129, Seattle 125; Denver 113, Dallas 105; Utah 105, Phoenix 97; Milwaukee 120, San Antonio 115; Washington 110, Cleveland 102; Atlanta 112, New Jersey 83.

ATHLETICS. – Maris Bruzhiks of the Soviet Union set a world indoor best mark for the triple jump at the European Indoor Athletics Championships in Madrid with a leap of 17.54 m. The previous best was 17.50 m. set by Charlie Simpkins of the U.S. on January 17.

HOCKEY. – Jaffa's Tabeetha School and the Kfar Shmaryahu American International School won their respective men's and women's competitions over the weekend at the third seven-a-side field hockey tournament of the 1985/86 season. A total of 15 teams took part in the day-long tournament at the Wingate Institute, which was organized by the Israel Hockey Association. A hockey team of men and women players from Cyprus is due here at the end of this week for three matches against local opposition.

هكذا من الاصل

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WEEKLY REVIEW

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Manila Watch

هكذا من الأصل

Marcos Loses Support, and The U.S. Loses Some Options

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

WASHINGTON

EVEN as the Reagan Administration was cautioning against any precipitous action in the wake of fraudulent Philippine elections, events erupted in Manila yesterday that were beyond Washington's ability to control.

The Defense Minister and the acting Chief of Staff, who were regarded as leaders of a movement to fight corruption in the Philippine military, announced they were breaking with President Ferdinand E. Marcos. They called on the armed forces to support Corazon C. Aquino, the opposition candidate in the Feb. 7 vote.

"We want the will of the people to be respected," said the Defense Minister, Juan Ponce Enrile. "I am morally convinced that it was Mrs. Aquino who was elected by the Filipino people. We are committed to support her." Mr. Marcos, at a news conference later, castigated the defecting senior military men, saying they were participants in a plot to kill him and his wife, Imelda.

It was not immediately clear whether these developments presaged a violent confrontation between factions in the military, something Washington hoped would not happen. There was speculation that other dramatic developments might occur in a matter of days or even hours. One scenario, if Mr. Marcos continued to retain control, could be a new military crackdown. Mr. Enrile said he had acted when he learned that Mr. Marcos planned to impose martial law and arrest opposition figures. Another possibility, which Mr. Marcos steadfastly denied would occur, would be a decision by the Philippine President to leave the country. Mrs. Aquino could then assume power.

The developments seemed to catch policy makers in Washington by surprise. They had noted unhappiness among some military officers at the apparent reluctance of Mr. Marcos to remove Gen. Fabian C. Ver, whose resignation as Chief of Staff was announced last weekend. General Ver, a cousin and longstanding aide of Mr. Marcos, was under pressure from the United States, where he is seen as responsible for corruption and military mismanagement, to resign.

But faced with a clamor in Congress for the United States to sever connections with Mr. Marcos, the Reagan Administration was pleading for time before making any decisions. The White House was waiting for Philip C. Habib, the special Presidential emissary, to return from Manila today with recommendations on how to deal with the complicated situation.

"We recognize that there are no easy answers," said Paul D. Wolfowitz, the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, who was speaking before yesterday's developments.

Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, proposed that the United States "pull the plug" on Mr. Marcos. But how? And even if that were possible, there was concern that it might weaken the United States hold on its big air and naval bases in the Philippines. *(Both countries benefit from American bases, page 3.)*

Secretary of State George P. Shultz told a Senate committee that Marcos supporters had been guilty in the election of "fraud and violence on a systematic and widespread scale." But he balanced this by adding that, in the Administration's view, "We have on our hands a very difficult and delicate situation, and we don't want to jump at it with some precipitous action here."

The Senate passed a resolution condemning the election as fraudulent. And a House subcommittee voted to put all military aid to the Philippines in an "escrow account" and funnel economic aid through non-Government groups.

Military Concerns

The Administration's primary concern has been not to allow the political conflict in the Philippines to lead to a breakdown in that country's armed forces because of the dangerous Communist-backed insurgency, which seems to be gaining strength month by month. Mr. Wolfowitz, warning Congress not to be hasty in cutting military aid, said "solutions must be Filipino solutions, not American solutions." He added, "As the drama unfolds, it will be particularly important that the integrity of the Philippine armed forces be maintained, and indeed strengthened as much as possible through reform. If the armed forces of the Philippines disintegrates, there is only one organized armed force remaining in the Philippines. That is the Communist New People's Army."

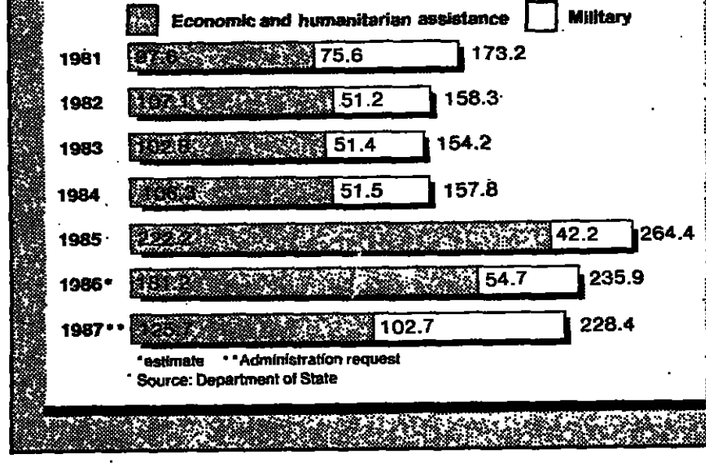
Whether the United States had played a direct role in yesterday's developments was unknown; senior officials who rushed to their offices seemed genuinely surprised.

In the past, American Administrations have rarely succeeded in efforts to stage-manage the ouster of faltering allies. The Kennedy Administration supported a coup that deposed President Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam, whereupon subsequent Administrations had to deal with instability amid escalating war. The Carter Administration helped remove the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua; the Reagan Administration is determined to dislodge Somoza's successors. The Shah of Iran sought advice he never got from Washington on whether to crack down on his opposition or flee.

Thirty-three years ago, the United States backed Ramon Magsaysay, who was running against the corrupt Quirino administration in the Philippines. Mr. Magsayay, who won by a landslide, was perhaps the country's most popular president, and he succeeded in crushing the Communist insurgents known as the Hukbalahaps.

Mrs. Aquino is not viewed in Washington as a person with the stature of a Magsaysay. But she did surprisingly well in the election, and there is no other obvious civilian replacement for Mr. Marcos.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, and below, Corazon C. Aquino and her running mate, Salvador H. Laurel, in Manila last week.



The U.S.-Philippine Relationship

1898 Admiral Dewey defeats the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, winning Spanish-American War and ending Spanish rule in the Philippines.

1899 U.S. annexes Philippines; Philippine-American war begins.

1901 Americans capture President Emilio Aguinaldo, who swears allegiance to United States.

1935 Philippines are self-governing Commonwealth under U.S. control

1941 Dec. 8. Japanese bomb Clark Field, 10 hours after Pearl Harbor.

1944 General Douglas MacArthur makes his celebrated return.

1946 July 4. Philippine Independence.

1947 U.S. and Philippines sign Military Bases Agreement.

1965 Senate President Ferdinand E. Marcos elected President.

1983 Accord signed allowing U.S. to maintain military bases until 1991.

1983 August. Opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. assassinated.

1985 November. Under U.S. pressure, Marcos calls for elections.

Associated Press

A piece of right solid-fuel rocket booster found on ocean floor about 43 miles off Cape Canaveral last week; a Navy research submarine leaving Port Canaveral enroute to search area.

NASA via United Press International; Associated Press

Major News

In Summary

Shuttle Investigators Wonder Why Engineer's Warnings Went Unheeded

What did NASA officials know, when did they know it and why did they not do more about it? Those questions were raised by a disquieting series of revelations last week concerning the launching of the ill-fated space shuttle Challenger.

As a Presidential panel pieced together the events that led to America's worst space tragedy, NASA documents showed that agency officials had during the last few years repeatedly discussed potential problems with the O rings, the seals in the shuttle's solid fuel booster rockets that are supposed to prevent explosive gas from leaking. The rings are prime suspects in the blast that killed all seven Challenger crew members Jan. 28. But yesterday, a former official of Morton Thiokol Inc., the company that built the boosters, said he thought the explosion may have been caused by a leak in the shuttle's huge external fuel tank.

Despite the discussions about the O rings, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reached a consensus in August that the shuttle was safe to fly "as is." There was no talk during that meeting about the effect cold weather might have on the seals.

But a day before the liftoff, as the orbiter sat on a frigid launching pad, an engineer from Morton Thiokol became worried that temperatures far lower than those prevailing at the time of any other launching would make a failure of the rubber rings more likely. Allan J. McDonald, an engineer for the subcontractor, said he and some colleagues at the company argued repeatedly with Lawrence C. Mulloy, head of NASA's solid fuel rocket project, and other officials to delay the flight. Mr. McDonald said he persisted even after a superior, Joseph Kilminster, transmitted to Cape Canaveral the company's written approval to proceed.

On Friday, three members of the Presidential panel interviewed employees at Morton Thiokol's Utah installation and said they found no immediate evidence that NASA had pressured the company to approve the launching. It looked, they said, like a "professional engineers' disagreement."

Still, nagging questions remained about NASA decision-making. Indeed, Jesse W. Moore, the official who gave the final go-ahead for the launching, said he had not been informed of the engineers' qualms.

Mr. Moore also said he was giving up his post as associate administrator in charge of the shuttle — Rear Adm. Richard H. Truly, a former astronaut, will take his place — but would continue to head the Johnson Space Flight Center in Houston.

According to a White House aide, another leadership change loomed: the agency's chief, James M. Beggs, who is on leave to fight an indictment unrelated to the space agency, will resign soon. The aide said that the job would go to an outsider.

A Sour Mood In the Mideast

The prospects for Middle East peace seemed even more remote last week. On the diplomatic front, the process for a negotiated settlement broke down when King Hussein of Jordan declared that he no longer wanted to deal with Yasir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader. In the field, violence erupted as the ambush and capture of two Israeli soldiers provoked an intense Israeli sweep-and-search operation in southern Lebanon.

The King said that he could no longer trust the P.L.O. to keep its word and so was ending a yearlong effort to devise a joint strategy with Mr. Arafat. They had discussed proposals to be used in negotiations with Israel and the United States on the basic issues: the P.L.O.'s demand for an autonomous Palestinian state and Israel's demand for recognition of its right to exist.

The King said Mr. Arafat had reneged on previous assurances that he would formally accept the two United Nations resolutions that provide for withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands and recognition of Israel's existence; in return, the United States was to drop its refusal to deal officially with the P.L.O. The dialogue collapsed when Mr. Arafat additionally demanded acceptance by Washington of Palestinian self-determination, a code word for a separate state.

The first analyses of the break indicated that Washington was prepared for a lengthy hiatus in the peace process and that Jordan might be pressed into closer cooperation with Syria. In Israel, Prime Minister Shimon Peres seemed stripped of a reason, progress toward peace, to delay a scheduled turnover of power to the the opposition Likud Party.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Israeli troops searched in Lebanon for two ambushed soldiers, then began pulling out yesterday. A group calling itself the Islamic Resistance Front said it had abducted the men and executed one of them, though it offered no proof. The operation, in which several Lebanese men were reported to have been killed, was Israel's largest in Lebanon since it withdrew most of its forces last year.

Wall Street Takes A Funny Bounce

Upbeat economic statistics have been appearing almost daily, especially on inflation, and hope has been mounting that the Federal Reserve might be ready to loosen up on interest rates. But in his semiannual report to Congress last week, the Fed's chairman, Paul A. Volcker, took a firm line.

On rates, he said, "there has been no occasion for significant change." And on the sharp decline of the dollar, which is raising the cost of imports, he said, "I think it's fallen far enough."

The effects on speculation, financial and otherwise, were immediate if hardly permanent. As the dollar rebounded, the Dow Jones industrial average suffered its steepest one-day decline in more than a month. But evidently spurred by declining rates in the bond market, the Dow leapt forward again, closing the week at 1,697.17, up 33.36 points.

The policy analysts' attention was caught by an apparent contradiction between Mr. Volcker's views and those of Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, who championed a cheaper dollar and lower interest rates.

While denying that there was disagreement on anything but nuance, Mr. Baker and Mr. Volcker held their ground.

The World

Overt Battles Over Two Plans For Covert Aid

The Reagan Administration acknowledged its intention to play a "covert" military role in Angola and got into a row in Congress as it tried to restart another such operation, against Nicaragua.

Discussing Angola, Secretary of State Chester A. Crocker told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that antiaircraft and antitank missiles would be sent to Jonas Savimbi's anti-Government guerrillas. The intelligence committees of the Senate and House have objected to covert aid for Mr. Savimbi, who also gets help from South Africa. Mr. Crocker said the aid, the cost of which officials put at $15 million, was intended to strengthen his hand in negotiations to end the fighting in Angola and obtain the withdrawal of 35,000 Cubans suporting the leftist Government.

As for Nicaragua, Democrats in the House said they would seek to defeat White House efforts to overturn a Congressional ban and send $100 million in aid, $70 million of it military, to the anti-Government rebels. President Reagan dismissed as ineffective the $27 million of limited "nonlethal" aid approved by Congress last year. "You can't fight attack helicopters piloted by Cubans with Band-Aids and mosquito nets," he said. Following up, Administration officials said Nicaragua was planning a "disinformation" campaign; they showed Congressional leaders a "highly classified" Nicaraguan document outlining the purported campaign.

When White House officials later said they would release the document, Democrats attacked the tactic, and the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, David Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican, said the disclosure jeopardized sensitive intelligence sources in a "transparent political tactic" intended to gain support for military aid. A White House spokesman, Edward Djerejian, said "Senator Durenberger's statement that the White House intends to make public a sensitive document to lobby Congress is utterly untrue."

A Correction

Because of an editing error, an excerpt in The Week in Review last Sunday from remarks by Anatoly B. Shcharansky after his release from the Soviet Union omitted a passage. The passage, describing Mr. Shcharansky's arrival in East Germany en route to Israel, should have read as follows:

"Then, when we started landing, I asked: 'What is the country?' They said: 'We don't know.' But I knew that it looks quite different from those villages of the Soviet Union, so neat, every house has its own face, and though I never was abroad, I thought what is it — Holland, maybe, or Switzerland? But then we landed, and I saw D.D.R. [German Democratic Republic, or East Germany]. Oh, that was a little disappointing."

Seoul Resists A Petition Drive

Proposals to do away with an electoral college and hold direct presidential elections are controversial in many countries, the United States not excepted. In South Korea, they can lead to arrest.

Last week, the Government of President Chun Doo Hwan placed nearly 300 people under house arrest and deployed thousands of police officers to prevent opposition party leaders from launching a national petition drive for direct elections.

Most of those under arrest were released after a few hours. But hundreds of policemen continued to cordon off the house of Kim Dae Jung, a leading prospective presidential candidate and co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. He has been under house arrest since Feb. 12.

Korean officials denounced the petition drive as an attempt to divide the country and overthrow the Government which, however, remained in firm control.

Opposition party spokesmen said those under house arrest included 80 members of the National Assembly. About a dozen of them temporarily eluded the police cordons and sat on the sidewalk when the police blocked the way to their party headquarters; several were seized and taken away.

"If we cannot reach a compromise, both the ruling party and the opposition party will be ruined," said Kim Young Sam, the council's other co-chairman. He has been confined to his home three times in the last 10 days.

The petition seeks a constitutional amendment to change election procedures. The constitution can be changed only at the recommendation of the President, who has said he will step aside and permit presidential elections in 1988, or by a majority of the Assembly.

Opposition leaders say the President's supporters have prevented action on the proposal in the Assembly and that they fear he will manipulate the electoral college to name his successor.

Gamma-Liaison/Raphael Gaillarde

Mário Soares, former Socialist Prime Minister, was elected Portugal's first civilian President in 60 years last week.

Reuters

Plainclothes policemen forcing a member of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party into a police car during confrontation outside the party's headquarters in Seoul last week.

Iranians Resist An Iraqi Barrage

Iraq's failure to dislodge Iranian forces quickly from Fao, its Persian Gulf port, has alarmed nearby Arab countries wary of Iranian expansion. Despite two weeks of pounding by Iraqi helicopter gunships, tanks, artillery and multiple rocket launchers, the Iranians held fast last week, cutting Iraq off from the Gulf.

Kuwait, which is within sight of Fao, and Saudi Arabia sent envoys to urge President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to place Arab interests above his longstanding hatred for the Iraqis and end his support of Iran. The two Gulf countries are financial backers of Syria and Palestinians based there. Iraq used ammunition sent from Jordan. Arab newspapers said Egypt was sending C-130 transport planes twice a day to resupply the Iraqis.

The attempt to retake Fao appeared to be Iraq's most serious offensive of the five-and-a-half-year war, but journalists were unable to verify conflicting reports of thousands killed on both sides. Military officials said satellite pictures showed 150,000 Iranian regular troops massed near Susangird, to the north and east of Basra, perhaps preparing a new attack. Iran broadcast television pictures of its forces inside Fao and took Western correspondents to the city.

Iraq shot down an Iranian Fokker Friendship plane of a type used to ferry passengers and the wounded between Teheran and Ahwaz, near the border. The Iranian press agency said at least 46 people were killed, including six members of Parliament and Hojatolislam Fadlallah Mahallapi, a personal emissary of Iran's ruler, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

All Dressed Up, Nowhere to Go

Other than a fleet of cars, four homes and a yacht, Jean-Claude Duvalier seems to have left little behind except anger. The interim Government nationalized the former President's properties in Haiti last week, warning foreigners and nationals alike to disclose any Duvalier assets they may be holding. But the move may not mean much to the strapped nation's treasury, since some conceded that the bulk of Mr. Duvalier's $200 million to $500 million fortune is salted away abroad. Marcel Léger, the new Finance Minister, said Haiti was consulting law firms about steps to freeze the former ruler's foreign properties as well.

The day he was flown to France on an American jet, Mr. Duvalier was known to have exchanged $100,000 at a Government-owned bank, no small matter to a country whose cash reserves have dwindled to $500,000. But although he owns several residences in France, among other countries, he was still trying to get his foot in the door to one of them. His reluctant host gave him temporary asilyum for eight days, which ended last weekend.

Mr. Duvalier was booked on an Air France flight to New York Sunday, but the Reagan Administration, citing fears for his safety and concern about his impact on American relations with Haiti, refused to take him. At week's end, Mr. Duvalier said he and his wife would fight future attempts to expell them. "At no moment was I given to understand that my stay in France was temporary," he said. "If I had believed that the only country in the world which I feel close to would not welcome me, then I would never have given up power."

Milt Freudenheim, James F. Clarity and Richard Levine

West German Leader's Re-election Drive Runs Into a Scandal

Suddenly, Kohl Is On the Defensive

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

BONN — Otto Schily, a lawyer and member of Parliament for the leftist Green Party, does not play by the cozy rules of Bonn politics. Last week, Mr. Schily's legal spadework in West Germany's big political-payoff scandal opened a hole on Chancellor Helmut Kohl's road to reelection.

Mr. Schily, who achieved renown in the 1970's by serving as defense counsel for terrorists, had been the Greens' sole representative on a Bundestag committee investigating political payoffs by the Flick industrial empire. The 53-year-old lawyer became the committee's driving force, addressing withering questions to Chancellor Kohl and other witnesses. When the Chancellor's Christian Democrats and the opposition Social Democrats quietly agreed to wind up the investigation last year, Mr. Schily cried foul, accusing the two big parties of closing off promising and possibly embarrassing lines of inquiry.

Three weeks ago, Mr. Schily, tilting at the biggest windmill around, submitted to prosecutors in Bonn and Mainz a 32-page brief arguing that Mr. Kohl had lied to the Bundestag committee and to a separate inquiry in the Chancellor's home state, Rhineland-Palatinate. In the second case, he accused Mr. Kohl of falsely stating in July that he did not know that a series of tax-exempt political foundations — with innocuous names like the Association for the Exploition of Underdeveloped Markets — were fronts for laundering some $80 million in corporate contributions. And in Bonn, the Schily brief contended, the Chancellor had effectively covered up the receipt of $23,500 in Flick money during the late 1970's, some of which was allegedly picked up by his personal secretary, Juliane Weber, and none of which ended up in party coffers. After pondering the Schily document, the Rhineland-Palatinate prosecutor's office announced last week that it was opening a judicial investigation of Mr. Kohl, the first of its kind against an incumbent Chancellor. The Bonn prosecutor's office has not announced its plans but it may well follow suit.

Nervous Christian Democrats

While still a big legal step away from an indictment, the inquiry will unfold just as West Germany gears up for national elections in January. Until the Schily bombshell, Mr. Kohl, benefiting from the reviving economy and becalmed international scene, had seemed an almost sure winner.

In Bonn last week, politicians were divided over the likelihood of an indictment. Lawyers noted that prosecutors are obliged by law and tradition to pursue evidence presented to them. Disarray and nervousness were palpable in the Christian Democratic camp, which is getting ready for an important state election in Lower Saxony in June. Mr. Kohl's spokesman read a statement suggesting that Helmut Schmidt, the former Social Democratic chancellor, had also been the subject of a judicial investigation when he held the post. Mr. Schmidt was enraged; that inquiry was dropped six years before he became Chancellor in 1974. The Government press office also made an unsubtle attempt to persuade foreign correspondents in Bonn not to dwell on Mr. Kohl's latest difficulties.

In a televised debate with Mr. Schily, Heiner Geissler, general secretary of the Christian Democrats, said Mr. Kohl had possibly suffered a "blackout" during his testimony at Mainz, virtually accepting the lawyer's argument that Mr. Kohl had not spoken the truth. The "blackout" blooper was dismissed as "nonsense" the next day by Wolfgang Schäuble, the Chancellor's chief of staff, who also made available written testimony that was submitted to the Mainz inquiry in May. In it, Mr. Kohl said he had no "concrete knowledge" of the political foundations' finances.

Mr. Kohl's three-year tenure has been punctuated by similar embarrassments, some of them involving the landmines the Flick affair has left scattered across the political terrain. A Flick-related trial involving two former ministers is dragging on inconclusively in Bonn, while in West Berlin the ruling Christian Democratic establishment has been badly rocked by a building industry bribery scandal. Yet Mr. Kohl, who possesses good nerves, has shown a stubborn talent for riding out political storms. And there are signs that the public has become cynically weary of tales of corruption in high places. Last week, the Social Democratic opposition avoided attacking Mr. Kohl, evidently fearful that the latest affair could boomerang if the Chancellor is cleared.

Contact/David Burnett

Chancellor Helmut Kohl

Mr. Schily's Quixote-like sally, however, was a boon for the disunited Greens, who face an uphill struggle to hang onto their 27 seats in the Bundestag. Scion of a cultivated Ruhr Valley family and the one Green deputy always seen in a necktie, Mr. Schily is a leading exponent of the party's "realist" wing, which favors striving for a governing coalition with the Social Democrats in 1987. He rejects the Greens' anti-NATO rhetoric and has promoted an American-style Freedom of Information Act for Bonn. "I am someone who admires the American idea that the individual comes before the state," he said in an interview last week. "Transparency for me has a central meaning for the functioning of democracy."

The Battle of Alexandra

Violence Closes In on the Other South Africa

Reuters

A man being taken to a clinic after he was shot in the chest during a clash in Alexandra, South Africa.

By ALAN COWELL

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's endemic violence came closer last week to the heartland of the nation's wealth in the white northern suburbs of Johannesburg. The manner in which it was contained and finally quashed said something about the tactics the authorities have employed to keep black and white realities apart, as well as about the clamps on black protests, which sometimes turn the violence against itself.

With an irony not appreciated by all whites, the man who ultimately calmed black passions in Alexandra Township after four days of rioting was Desmond M. Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, whom right-wing whites assail as the high priest of insurrection. As he has before, the bishop interceded between the police and protesters, persuading angry young blacks to abandon hopeless confrontation with the vastly superior firepower of the authorities. Each time he succeeds in defusing the anger, he said later, the job gets more difficult because passions are deeper and prospects for the changes demanded by radical blacks seem as remote as ever.

Yet, as the events leading to Bishop Tutu's mediation seemed to prove, radical anger is more than matched by official determination to keep the protests bottled in segregated townships. Alexandra is a sad, tumbledown place, once condemned to demolition and reprieved only after it had become a slum, a tangle of overcrowded houses hard by white prosperity that is home to about 100,000 blacks. When violence erupted there after the mass funeral of two black activists last weekend, the authorities staged a major show of force. Brown-uniformed troops armed with automatic rifles patrolled the streets. Shotgun fire rang. The death toll was in dispute but residents said it was at least 22, three of them children shot while crouching behind a tree.

The reason for the heavy reaction seemed to lie less in the ferocity of the protest than in its proximity to areas whose serenity is protected by those many militant blacks regard as the enemy. Since the start of the unrest in September 1984, the Government's tactics have appeared to be two-pronged — quell violence with counterviolence and, perhaps more important, keep it away from white areas; rather than patrol the leafy thoroughfares of white suburbs, strike at what is seen as the source of protest in the black townships. Thus, while Alexandra resembled a combat zone last week, only a mile or two away the private swimming pools and tennis courts of rich white homes were untouched.

But if the furies have rarely spilled beyond the townships, but the anger at what is called "the system" does not go away. Rather, it seems intensified in the pressure cooker of township segregation and seeks redress by attacking the few vulnerable targets offered by the pervasive security network — the blacks who are deemed to collaborate with it. Last week, a black policeman living in Alexandra was hacked to death and burned, a victim of the same sort of rough justice suffered by those shot by the authorities for throwing rocks and gasoline bombs at the police or those caught in the crossfire of what the Government calls a revolutionary onslaught. After a mass funeral in Atteridgeville Township, close to Pretoria, a black man said to have been carrying a firearm and a tape recorder was incinerated. His neighbors accused him of spying but gave him no more chance of a trial than any of the 1,130 people, most of them black, who have been killed in the violence of the last 18 months.

The evident ability to keep unrest contained in the townships has had its own double-edged corollaries. For one, the police and army have in some segregated black townships encountered a level of anarchy that has defied Government efforts to restore total control. In townships near Port Elizabeth, where officially imposed black administrations have collapsed, activists have set up "street committees" as a prelude to what some leaders call revolutionary government.

More significantly, militant black leaders, seeming to acknowledge the impossibility of battleground victories, have sought other ways to exploit the country's vulnerability to outside forces.

Last week, for example, three dissident clerics led by Bishop Tutu asked Western banks not to reschedule part of South Africa's $24 billion foreign debt. This seemed close to an unequivocal call for punitive economic measures.

Church leaders also seemed to be at the forefront of other efforts to heal the crisis. A delegation that included Bishop Tutu met in Cape Town with Government officials to discuss the violence in Alexandra. President P. W. Botha, however, did not attend, saying through a spokesman that they had allowed him too little time to alter previous commitments.

The inability to command the President's personal attention seemed matched, too, by an incapability to win Government concessions that might satisfy the township radicals. And when Bishop Tutu returned to Johannesburg from Cape Town, he was booed in Alexandra Township by the same young radicals he had persuaded only a few days earlier to call off their confrontation with the authorities.

The Pentagon Has a Billion-Dollar Improvement Plan

The View Is Commanding, but Are Those Bases Worth It?

By CLYDE HABERMAN

SUBIC BAY NAVAL BASE, the Philippines — Whatever their strategic value, this huge American outpost and its companion, Clark Air Base, were the focus of political attention on both sides of the Pacific last week. Questions about their future hovered relentlessly over the debate in Washington about what to do now that Congress and the Reagan Administration seem to agree that President Ferdinand E. Marcos had rigged his re-election.

For his part, Mr. Marcos warned that if the United States cut off economic and military assistance, he was prepared to re-examine the agreement that gives Americans use of the bases until 1991. What Washington calls aid, the Philippine President regards as rent, $900 million spread over five years.

There may have been a certain amount of bluff in his warning, but Mr. Marcos shares with many of his countrymen a suspicion that nothing here matters more to the Americans than Subic Bay and Clark, the largest such facilities outside the United States. This view was reinforced when President Reagan said after the Philippine election that nothing was more important than the bases. Presumably, some here said, that included free and fair elections for Filipinos. Their skepticism was not fully allayed even after Secretary of State George P. Shultz altered the Administration's stand at a Senate hearing last week. "We have a stake in freedom," he said. "We have a stake in democracy. Let's put that first, over and above the bases."

Philippine anti-base sentiment has been gathering force, fed by nationalism and a strong Communist insurgency and sustained by a conviction among Mr. Marcos's opponents that American aid is what keeps him going. Still, it is a minority sentiment, and there is no reason to suspect that the average Filipino feels the issue that keenly.

Vital to Both Countries

Both Mr. Marcos and his challenger, Corazon C. Aquino, seemed to sense that in their election campaigns; neither talked about the bases nearly as much as they did about matters such as fair government and the frail Philippine economy. In fact, after some early vagueness, Mrs. Aquino adopted a position that sounded much like her opponent's: The agreement with the Americans must be negotiated before 1991 to the greatest advantage of the Philippines. Capitol Hill proposals to punish Mr. Marcos by closing the bases and moving their functions elsewhere seem to presume that it is the Philippine economy, not the Pentagon, that benefits more from their presence. Conversely, some members of Congress seem so terrified about losing the bases that they want, in one Senator's words, to "pull the plug" on Mr. Marcos before Filipinos pull it, then do the same to the United States.

These views obscure the fact that Subic Bay and Clark, 50 miles northwest of Manila, are vital to both countries.

For the Philippines, the bases mean money. The United States Government is the country's third-largest employer. Subic and Clark provide 43,000 jobs and pump an estimated $330 million into the economy in wages and contracts.

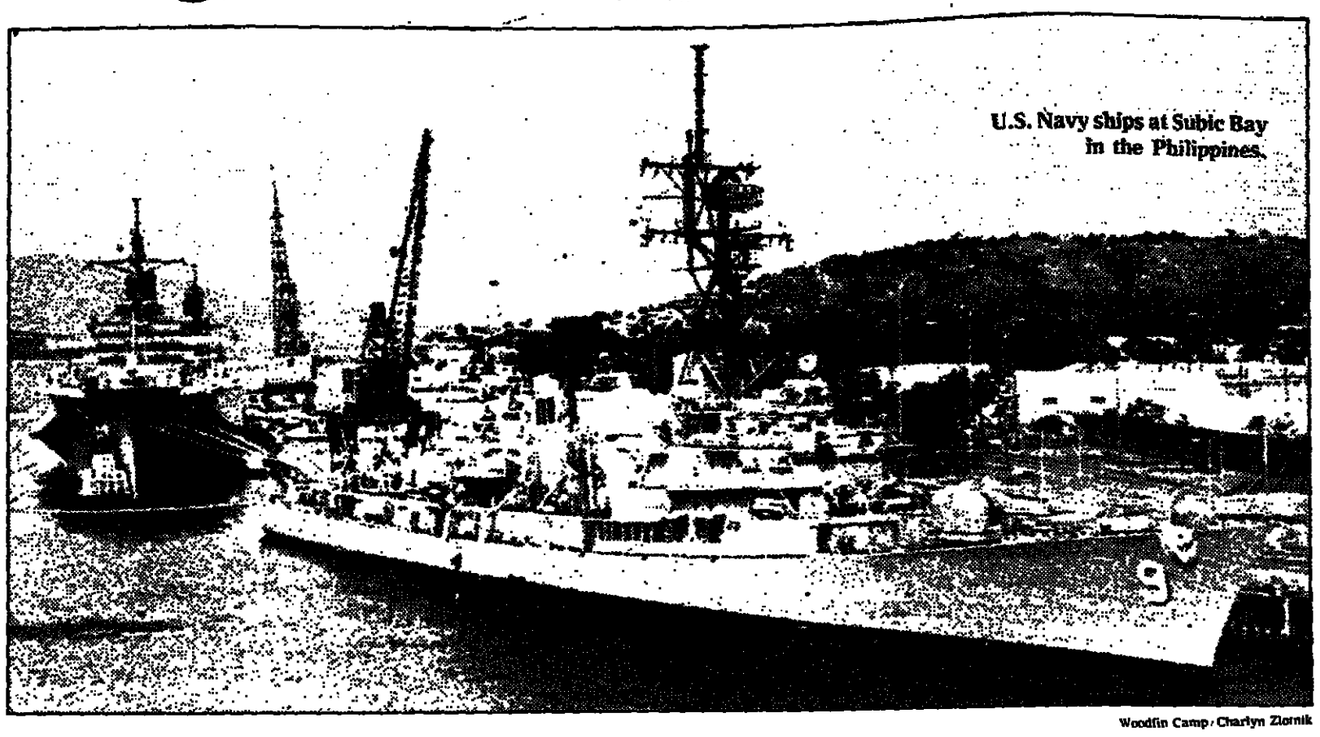
The bases may or may not be irreplacable. But that they are strategically vital is beyond dispute. They sit astride sea and air routes that can control and supply a grand sweep of Asia and the Western Pacific from these islands down through the Straits of Malacca to the American base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The Philippine bases also comprise a strategic counterpoint on the South China Sea to the giant Soviet base on the Vietnamese coast at Cam Ranh Bay, once an American stronghold. The bases also guard what Mr. Reagan has called naval "choke points" for much of the oil heading east from the Persian Gulf.

'One-Stop Shopping'

More fundamentally, Subic and Clark are inexpensive, multi-purpose stations where ships in the Western Pacific can go for repairs and supplies, their crews for rest and training. "It's one-stop shopping," said Lieut. Comdr. James Van Sickle, a Navy spokesman at Subic. In an average month, 70 warships drop anchor in the mountain-ringed bay. At any given time, there are 9,000 sailors in port. The skilled laborers at the base are familiar with American ways, speak English and are paid at about one-seventh what shipyard workers get in the United States.

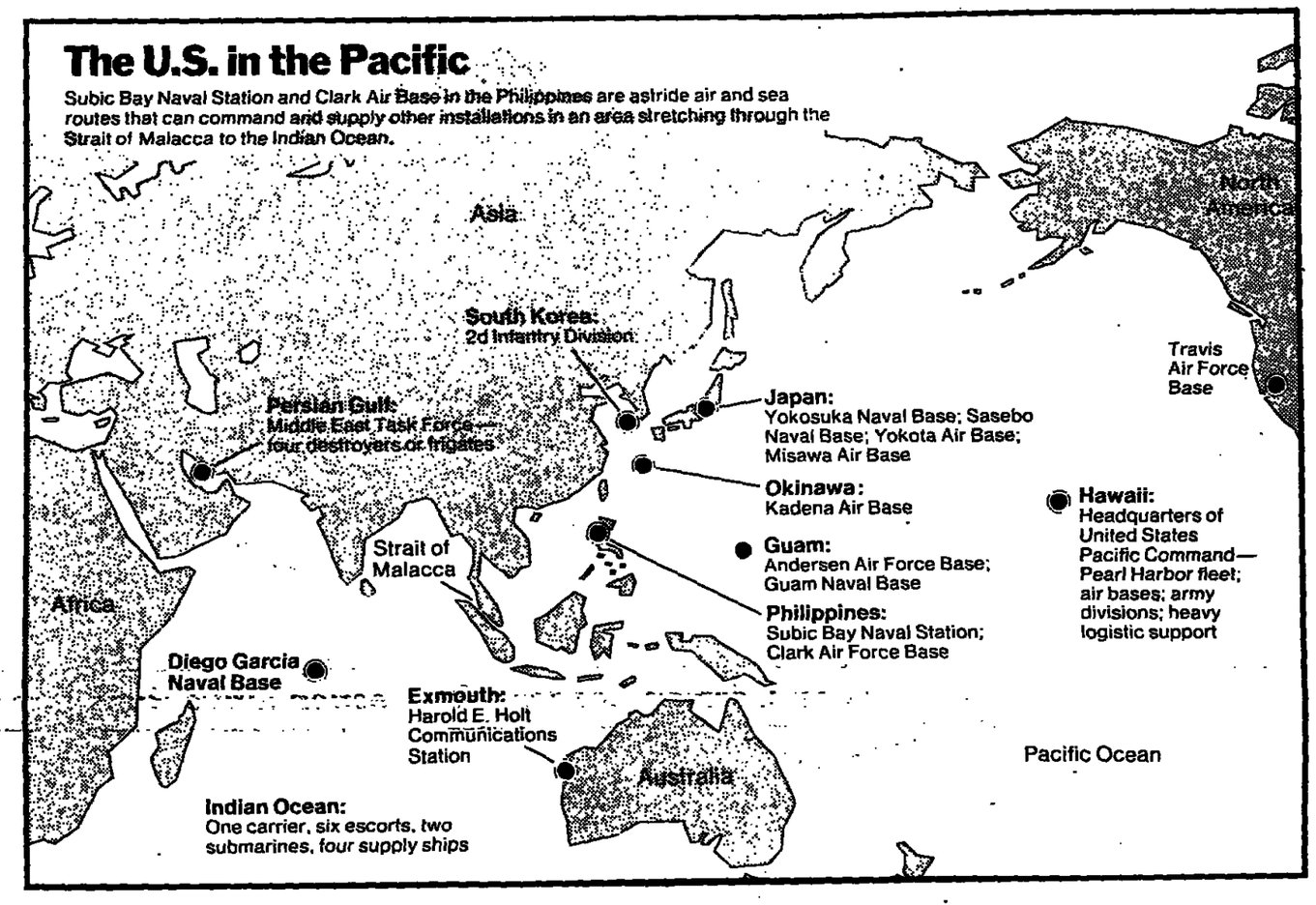
To replace all this would be nearly impossible, the military says. Fall-back positions lack many of the advantages found here. Among the contingency areas are Guam, the Micronesian island group of Palau and the northern Mariana islands of Saipan and Tinian. Consolidating all the functions performed at Subic would be virtually impossible at one location elsewhere. Moreover, Guam is 1,500 miles to the east, four days by ship and more than three hours by air — too remote, military people say. Cost and time estimates for any move range upwards of $8 billion and eight years.

The Pentagon would probably rather spend $1.3 billion over the next seven years to improve conditions at Subic and Clark, according to the military. That the Pentagon seems eager to pour more money into the Philippines persuades many people here that the United States is not about to leave, certainly not before Mr. Marcos.



U.S. Navy ships at Subic Bay in the Philippines.

Woodfin Camp/Charlyn Zlotnik



Chad's Civil War Comes Out of Remission

France Keeps Its Guard Up in Central Africa

By RICHARD BERNSTEIN

PARIS

IN Africa, it has been said, France can make history with 500 men, meaning that Paris can be a stabilizing force in its former colonies without great effort.

The theory was put into practice last week when the civil war in Chad, dormant for nearly two years, erupted again. France, not for the first time and possibly not for the last, sent in troops to fight for the Chadian Government it supports. The action recalled other French intervention in its former colonies, as in 1964, when its troops reinstalled a Government of Gabon that had been ousted in a military coup. And the intervention in Chad also reminded Africans and Europeans that France still has a significant presence — cultural, commercial and military — on the continent. In the Ivory Coast, one of the more prosperous West African nations, France is the principal foreign trade partner and there are 35,000 French civilians, more than twice as as many as were there when the country became independent in 1960.

In the case of Chad, France has sought to settle the violent conflict that has persisted for 20 of the country's 26 years of independence. The task has become more urgent in recent years because of the involvement of Libya, its northern neighbor, which wants to expand its influence on the continent and is supporting the rebels against the pro-French Government of President Hissen Habré.

In November 1984, one phase of the civil war seemed to be coming to an end when the Libyan leader, Muammar el-Qaddafi, signed an agreement with France for the total withdrawal from Chad of all foreign forces. But Colonel Qaddafi, according to American intelligence, left as many as 7,000 troops in the country. This was an acute embarrassment for President François Mitterrand, but his country's response was only to warn that any advance south of a so-called Red Line dividing the country would provoke military intervention.

That intervention took place last week. According to the French version — disputed by Libya — the northern-based rebel forces of Goukouni Oueddei, a former president of Chad who was once supported by France, attacked Government positions at three points south of the Red Line. France sent fighter-bombers based in the neighboring Central African Republic to destroy an airstrip built by the Libyans last year to resupply the rebels. When Libya, in retaliation, sent a Soviet-built Tupolev 22 bomber to hit the airport at Ndjamena, the Chadian capital, France sent in 700 troops and a squadron of military planes.

The ultimate stake for France, which has hearty United States approval, is its role as the guarantor of stability, not just in Chad but throughout Central Africa. The French, as the most important former colonial power still directly involved in central Africa, have in the words of one diplomat here served Western interests in the region "by doing what none of the other Western powers have the resources to do."

Specifically, France does two things. It keeps small military detachments in four countries — the Central African Republic, Gabon, Senegal and Djibouti. And it assiduously cultivates what it calls its "special relationship" with former colonies.

Chad is a key element in the French strategy. The southern half of the country has borders with five central African nations: Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Sudan. Thus, it is a potential gateway to the entire region for whatever foreign power is close to the Government in Ndjamena, which is on the Chari River and was called Fort Lamy in the colonial era.

Moreover, Chad has become the focal point of competition for influence between France, as the representative of the West, and Colonel Qaddafi's ambitious, unpredictable Libya. Most of the other nations in the area have welcomed the intervention of the former colonial power because they mistrust Libya. The Libyans have been deeply involved in Chad since at least 1973, when Colonel Qaddafi annexed the Aouzou Strip in the north. Since then, as Libya has supported the rebels based in the north, France has intervened militarily several times to protect various governments based in Ndjamena.

Last week, France showed by its air attack and dispatch of troops that it is willing to be tougher with the Libyans than it was in 1984. Even so, the French do not seem to be ready to enter a full-blown conflict with the Libyans. They apparently believe that keeping Colonel Qaddafi out of the strategic southern half of Chad wards off any Libyan threat to the rest of central Africa.

Agence France-Presse

French troops driving past a Mirage fighter plane at airport in Njdamena, Chad, last week.

Special Features/Sipa Press/Cayatte

A member of the Libyan-backed rebel forces in northern Chad.

Qaddafi Opens a Second Front With the West

TRIPOLI, LIBYA

THE fighting in Chad seems to be flaring up at an awkward moment for the Libyan leader, Muammar el-Qaddafi, who has been embroiled since January in a war of nerves with the United States. Washington, accusing Libya of a role in the December terrorist killings at the Rome and Vienna airports, has imposed economic sanctions and conducted naval maneuvers north of the Libyan coast.

Colonel Qaddafi's latest efforts to improve relations with neighboring Tunisia and Egypt have not been reciprocated. Despite Arab statements of solidarity, the two countries' borders with Libya remain sealed. Coincidentally, the plummeting price of oil, which dropped below $15 a barrel last week, is having dire effects. Libya's national income is expected to fall from $8 billion in 1985 to less than $5 billion, too little to cover food imports and hefty bills for Soviet arms. It owes Moscow $4 billion to $5 billion, which may rise to $8 billion when emergency shipments of SAM-5 surface-to-air missiles and other equipment and advisers arrive.

So why has Libya stoked up the expensive Chad conflict now? Diplomats in Tripoli offer several theories. The most plausible is that the Libyan-backed rebel coalition was disintegrating and required a military adventure to unify it. The coalition, known as GUNT, for the French initials of Transition Government of National Unity, has suffered from defections. The most recent was Col. Alphonse Kotiga of the Codos, an important rebel group in southern Chad. Last week, the coalition called him a "traitor."

Colonel Qaddafi may also have been seeking to raise morale among the estimated 5,000 to 7,000 Libyan soldiers still in northern Chad despite his November 1984 accord with France. Or he may have wanted his army officers out of town, engaged in battle, rather than in Tripoli grumbling about food shortages. Finally, diplomats suggest, Colonel Qaddafi may have tried to take the French-backed Chad Government by surprise. With so much going badly, the Libyan leader may also have reasoned that flexing his muscles in one of his few remaining spheres of influence would demonstrate to would-be mediators of the Organization of African Unity and his many critics that Libya intends to maintain its presence in Chad, where uranium and oil deposits have been found.

Libya insists that it is not directly involved in the fighting, saying that it has only "technical advisers" in Chad. Quoting "sources close to the GUNT," Libyan radio accused the French of bombing a civilian airport used to ferry supplies to famine victims. France said the airfield in northern Chad was a Libyan supply point for rebel forces.

Later when a Tupelov 22 jet, widely reported as Libyan, bombed the airport at Chad's capital, Ndjamena, Libya asserted that the rebel coalition's air force had taken its revenge. However, diplomats said, the coalition has no planes of its own.

—JUDITH MILLER

The Nation

Senate Condemns Genocide After A 37-Year Delay

Decades behind much of the rest of the world, the Senate approved last week, 83 to 11, a United Nations treaty that condemns genocide.

The treaty, first submitted to the Senate nearly 37 years ago, declares genocide to be an international crime and obliges nations that adhere to it to punish those who commit the crime. Though opponents could not block the treaty, they succeeded in appending to it a cluster of provisos they said would safeguard United States sovereignty. Among other things, the conditions stipulate that a pledge included in the treaty to extradite those charged under it will apply only if the alleged violation is a criminal offense under the laws of both nations involved.

Still, Senator William Proxmire, the Wisconsin Democrat who for years was the leading proponent of the treaty, said he was "absolutely elated" at its approval. The Republican leader, Robert Dole of Kansas, said the pact "has enormous symbolic value as a worldwide statement of outrage."

A reaction to Nazi Germany's annihilation of Jews, the treaty — formally the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide — was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. It has since been endorsed by more than 90 other nations, including the Soviet Union.

President Truman submitted the agreement to the Senate in June 1949, and there it languished until last week, blocked by conservatives who maintained that under its provisions Americans might be hauled before international courts on false charges. With the exception of Dwight D. Eisenhower, every President since Truman has urged ratification. Ronald Reagan fell in step on Sept. 5, 1984, a day before he made a re-election campaign appearance before a meeting of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish service organization.

Surge of Aliens Said to Enter U.S.

Economic hard times in Latin America have touched off a "startling" surge of illegal aliens streaming north across the border, the head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said last week.

At a news conference, I.N.S. Commissioner Alan C. Nelson said the number of illegal aliens being captured along the Mexican border is 43 percent higher than last year. If the trend continues, he said, the agency expects to apprehend 1.8 million illegal aliens this year, 50 percent more than last year's record total, 1.2 million. The I.N.S.'s rule of thumb is that for every alien apprehended, two or three cross undetected.

Commissioner Nelson described the border as a strikingly rougher place this year, with Mexican-based bandits frequently crossing the frontier to strip illegal aliens of their valuables and, occasionally, ambush American border patrol officers. Further, he said, his agents are seizing more illegal narcotics. Altogether, he said, nearly $42 million in drugs were confiscated by border patrols in the fiscal year 1984; the figure tripled last year.

The commissioner clearly had one eye on the border badlands and the other on Capitol Hill. Congress, he said, should forthwith overhaul the immigration laws and, among other things, impose stiff sanctions on businesses employing illegal aliens. The Senate approved a package of immigration-law revisions last year; the House version is still in the Judiciary Committee.

Tylenol Maker Drops Capsules

After seven people died from cyanide-tainted Tylenol in 1982, Johnson & Johnson, the drug's manufacturer, put seals on its over-the-counter products, and the Government forced the entire pharmaceutical industry to follow suit.

Last week, nine days after cyanide in Extra-Strength Tylenol killed a Westchester County woman, the company announced another bold step: the discontinuation of capsules in its nonprescription medications. They will be replaced by caplets — solid oval pills the company says are less susceptible to tampering.

James E. Burke, its chairman, said the change was necessary because the company, based in New Brunswick, N.J., "can no longer guarantee the safety" of capsules, which can be pulled apart. Other drug makers admired Mr. Burke's managerial style, but most said they would continue to market capsules, which they say are easy to swallow.

Meanwhile, neither the company nor Federal and local investigators had figured out where or how poison had found its way into two bottles of Tylenol — one that killed 23-year-old Diane Elsroth and another that was found in a store in the same Bronxville neighborhood where hers had been purchased. Mr. Burke maintains the pills were tampered with after they left the plants where they were made. The 1982 Chicago case has not been solved.

Michael Wright
and Caroline Rand Herron

Verbatim: The Price of Wisdom

'I beg this committee to recognize that knowledge is not simply another commodity. On the contrary. Knowledge is never used up. it increases by diffusion, and grows by dispersion. Knowledge and information cannot be quantitatively assessed. as a percentage of the G.N.P. Any willful cut in our resources of knowledge is an act of self-destruction.'

Daniel J. Boorstin
Librarian of Congress, asking a House Appropriations subcommittee to restore money cut from the library's budget.

Crime and Extradition

SAN FRANCISCO

EXTRADITION treaties are as old as the Pharaohs, but modern courts are still searching for a consistent set of principles to guide their decisions on whether the United States should turn over to other countries persons accused of committing so-called political crimes there. Last week's ruling by the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit here, paving the way for the extradition to Britain of an American accused of murdering a police officer, demonstrated that distinguishing between political offenses and mere common crimes can be, as one judge described it, "excruciatingly difficult."

The case before the court was that of William Joseph Quinn, who is wanted in Britain on charges of shooting a constable to death and conspiring to send a series of letter bombs to prominent citizens. The charges stem from London activities of the Provisional Irish Republican Army in the mid-1970's.

This case, like several others United States courts have considered in the last decade, involved a section of a British-American treaty that bars extradition for offenses "of a political character." In ruling that Mr. Quinn could be sent back, the court focused on whether the uprising in Northern Ireland extended to London. The term uprising "refers to a revolt by indigenous people against their own government or an occupying power," Judge Stephen Reinhardt wrote for the majority. "That revolt can occur only within the country or territory in which those rising up reside." Defining political offenses in this way prevents aircraft hijackers, international terrorists and those who commit crimes on the high seas from seeking protection under the exception, the court said.

Mr. Quinn's attorney, Patrick S. Hallinan, said he would appeal. "Intimate participation of American Irish" has always been "part and parcel of Irish uprisings," he said. Stephen S. Trott, head of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, called the problem of deciding what offenses are political is one of "wacky proportions." Citing the recent convictions in Seattle of 10 members of a group known as The Order who were working to overthrow the Government, Mr. Trott said Americans would "go berserk" if they escaped to London and Britain refused to extradite them because their crimes were political.

—KATHERINE BISHOP

House Republicans Held a Planning Session Last Week

Niculae Asciu

Budget Rules Seem to Throw Everyone Off

By JONATHAN FUERBRINGER

WASHINGTON — This year, budgeting was supposed to different. Under the new deficit-reduction law, the White House, the Senate and the House of Representatives have had clear instructions for months: Cut the Federal deficit to $144 billion for the 1987 fiscal year.

Budgeting is different, but not as predicted. Last winter, Senate Republicans were charging ahead on a definite track, trying to fashion an alternative budget to the one President Reagan proposed. Asked last week what the Senate Republicans' strategy is for 1986, Senator Pete V. Domenici, the New Mexico Republican who is Senate Budget Committee chairman, said: "Even if I knew, I wouldn't tell you."

Democratic as well as Republican leaders are being very cautious, both politically and fiscally, because they are still unsure how to operate under the new rules. Adding to the uncertainty, even the rules themselves have become unclear. They will remain so until the Supreme Court decides on the constitutionality of a key feature of the law, its automatic spending-cut procedure. The mechanism was held unconstitutional by a Federal court in Washington. And without it, the law loses the "club" its supporters thought necessary to get the Congress and the White House to compromise on a budget plan.

Last week, only the House Republicans, who have a keen interest in *not* duplicating what many of them characterize as their embarrassing ineffectuality on the budget last year, looked remotely organized. They met with the budget director, James C. Miller 3d, and held a planning session led by Representative Lynn Martin, Republican of Illinois.

The House Democrats passed their time with politically aimed attacks on the domestic spending cuts in the 1987 budget proposed by President Reagan. Representative Vic Fazio of California, a Democratic member of the Budget Committee, explained: "We first had to declare our feelings about the President's budget."

In the Senate, Mr. Domenici joined with those, including analysts of the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, who say the White House underestimated projected military spending in 1987 by $14 billion to $15 billion.

Similar questions have been raised in previous budget years, and the Administration's assumptions about economic growth have been challenged. This year, the questions are crucial. Such an underestimation of military spending would mean the President's budget proposal breaks through the 1987 deficit ceiling of $144 billion set by the budget-balancing law.

Moreover, the questions mean that the first battle on the budget will be on arcane territory usually left to the technicians. The outcome could alter the dynamics of the budget battle.

Both the Administration and the Congressional Budget Office have been estimating that $37 billion to $38 billion in savings are needed this year to meet the requirements of the new law. Raising the estimate of the President's military spending raises the needed cuts to more than $50 billion. As Mr. Domenici noted, to give the President even a portion of his requested increase for the Pentagon, Congress would likely have to approve the largest one-year deficit-reduction ever.

The House Budget Committee chairman, William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and Senator Domenici plan to meet this week to try to agree on which estimates to use as a starting point. But once that is done — if agreement can be reached — Congress has to face what Mr. Fazio calls the "same set of unpalatable choices" — cutting popular domestic programs, slashing deeply into the military budget and raising taxes.

The week provided several measures of just how unpalatable the choices are. Once again, the House, the Senate and the White House were unable to reach a compromise that would salvage major portions of last year's deficit-reduction package, which died at the end of the session. Meanwhile, there were the usual signals of resistance to specific new spending cuts. While a Senate subcommittee criticized the President's proposed cuts in transportation funding, a House subcommittee approved a bill to replace cuts in dairy price supports with an increase in fees.

The deficit-reduction law requires Congress to approve its budget plan by mid-April. Even if budget-writers on Capitol Hill use some of the proposals intended to cut the 1986 deficit as a starting point for compromise on 1987, it is a long way to a consensus that includes the White House. Increasingly, many legislators are saying that either a summit with the White House will have to be called, or a frustrated House and Senate will move to go their own way.

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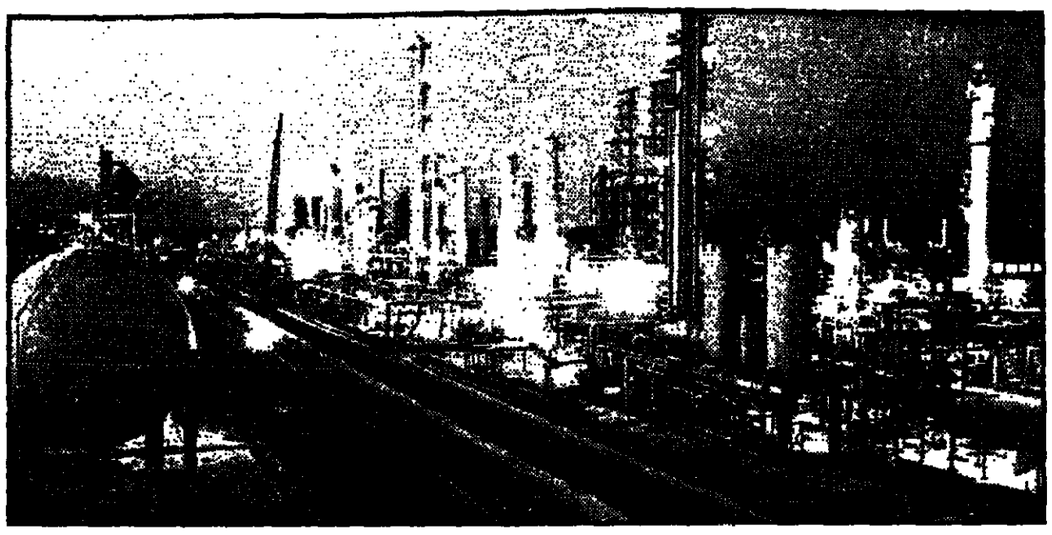
Refiners Breathe A Sigh of Relief

Cheaper crude oil has revived the nation's independents.

By WINSTON WILLIAMS



The Citgo refinery in Lake Charles, La.

THE benefits of plunging oil prices are rippling through the business world. Energy-sensitive industries from airlines to utilities are cheering the almost-daily declines. Wall Street is celebrating with higher stock prices and lower interest rates. Washington economists are eagerly revising their growth estimates upward and their budget deficit projections downward.

In the oil patch, however, long faces are the rule, with one surprising exception — the independent refiners. The giant integrated oil companies, which produce crude as well as refine it, are reeling. Many small drillers are near bankruptcy. Yet the independents are looking ahead to a much brighter future.

Just six months ago, these refiners, which buy crude oil on the open market and turn it into gasoline and heating oil, were crying the blues. The independents paid dearly for their crude oil at the same time cheap imports of refined products flooded the market. Prices of their refined products collapsed and losses ran heavy.

But now cheaper crude oil prices have dramatically reduced the cost of the crude that these refiners buy. That, in turn, will help them in their competition with the low-priced refined imports. "Everybody has the same raw materials cost now," says William L. Randol, an oil ahalyst with First Boston. "It's just a matter now of who is more efficient."

Independents, ranging from household names like Ashland, Citgo and Diamond Shamrock to little-known companies like Valero Refining and Marketing in Houston and Tesoro Petroleum in Los Angeles, have long been a thorn in the side of the Exxons and the Texacos. They control nearly 30 percent of the nation's refining capacity and have often been able to undercut the retail prices charged by the major integrated companies.

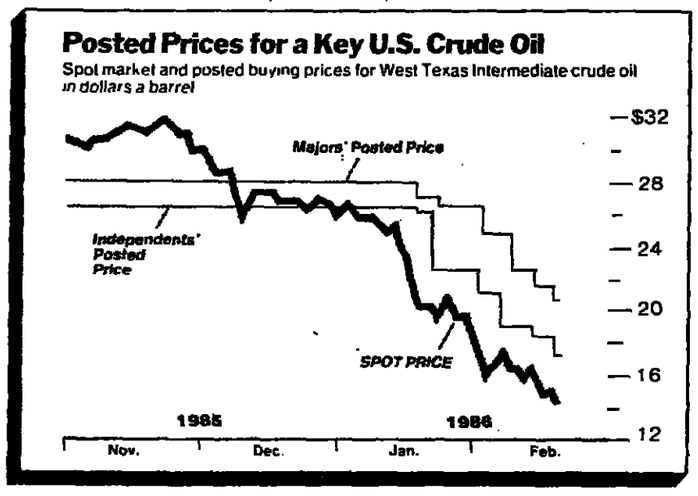
Weakening crude oil prices will enhance their ability to take on the majors once again. "The independents won't have the tremendous losses that the majors will have on crude production," says John Lichtblau, chairman of the Petroleum Industry Research Associates.

The outlook is brightening on other fronts as well. Some independents, including Ashland and Southland's Citgo unit, are competing on an equal footing with the major integrated companies for profitable deals with foreign crude oil producers. Others, like Champlain Petroleum, a subsidiary of Union Pacific, and Coastal Refining, have been able to sell refined products to integrated companies like Shell, and thus have been able to continue operating at high percentages of capacity. Because of the plunging crude prices, Shell and others have reduced refinery output; it is cheaper for them to buy products such as gasoline than it is to refine crude themselves.

The improving prospects have been a long time coming. Refiners have been dropping into oblivion in increasing numbers since 1981, when oil prices were fully decontrolled and the welter of arcane subsidies, including the entitlements program with its "small refiner bias," were ended.

Then the tide of imports rushed in. Independent refiners, in turn, flooded the International Trade Commission with complaints about gasoline imports. At the same time, they lobbied legislators to propose restrictions on imports of gasoline, home heating oil and jet fuel, particularly from the Middle East.

Hardly anyone listened, however. And over the last five years, "the independent refiners were going out of business hand over fist," says George Jandacek, vice chairman of Crown Central Petroleum, a Baltimore-based refinery with a 100,000-barrel-per-day refinery in Houston and a chain of service stations in the Southeast. The wholesale devastation of much of the group was, for many, a foregone conclusion.



BUT the independent refiners are as nimble as any merchants in the oil patch and they have been overhauling their business practices to adapt to the volatile new world of refining. Purchasing patterns have been altered and new supply lines have been secured — all as the cries for protective legislation continued to rise.

"If this kind of thing had happened to us two or three years ago we would have been killed," said John W. Dansby, vice president of planning for Ashland, referring to the great upheaval brought on by rising imports and falling prices. "On the whole, the lower prices are favorable, even though the process of going down is not without its difficulties."

Indeed, profits for independents will probably be poor in the first quarter because many got caught holding crude oil inventories that they had purchased at lofty prices. But once they get past these and other adjustment problems their sailing should be a lot smoother.

One major difficulty for the independents is knocking down the costs of crude, their raw material, quickly enough, and low enough. Prices of West Texas crude, the benchmark United States oil, are falling only gradually. Despite market prices of less than $15 a barrel, some of the prices offered by major oil companies remain above the $20-a-barrel level.

The raw materials costs of the independents — as well as retail prices of gasoline and home heating oil — have been propped up by the relatively slow drop in the so-called posted price for crude oil. These prices are declarations by the major oil companies that say how much they will pay for a barrel of crude. The majors control much of the domestic crude oil production and they have a strong interest in keeping crude prices as high as possible.

"In this kind of environment you want to hold on to your best cards as long as possible," Robert McClements Jr., the president of the integrated Sun Company, recently told an audience of Wall Street commodity traders, explaining why posted prices for crude oil and retail prices for refined products have been so slow to tumble.

Oil companies can hold onto their retail cards, analysts say, because demand for refined oil products is almost unaffected by price in the short run. For a few months consumers will persist in their normal driving patterns and continue to burn the same amount of heating oil, whether the price of oil moves up or down.

So Big Oil waits as long as possible before dropping retail prices. Jobbers and independent refiners, who have been operating on thin margins for years, are also fattening their profits at the expense of the consumer in much the same way.

"Our 7-11 stores enjoy margins significantly above what they've had in the last couple of years," says Ronald E. Hall, president of Citgo. Southland, Citgo's parent company, also owns the gas-pumping 7-11 convenience food chain.

Southland's margins may grow even bigger if the new assertiveness among the independents continues to yield benefits in lowering the price they pay for crude. Lately, the independents have taken the lead in bringing domestic crude prices more in line with the prices in the trading pits of the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Tiny Murphy Oil USA Inc., for example, roiled the oil patch recently when it posted prices for crude oil that were $3.50 to $4.50 a barrel below what the majors were posting. Phillips, Arco, Shell and Unocal — all heavy buyers of crude in the open market — quickly followed, making the higher posted prices of the other large producers irrelevant.

UNTIL recently such a bold move by a small refiner was unheard of. The insecure independents constantly worried about being frozen out of the club by such maverick action. They prized stable relationships with producers who they expected to favor them during shortages.

Traces of the attitude persist today, despite the radically altered situation. "You just don't go around dropping your posted price that far," contends Crown Central's Mr. Jandacek, commenting on the reluctance of some independents to be as bold as Murphy. "It's a very thin market and you may find you can't get it when you go out to buy it."

Many of the new-breed independents disagree strongly. "We used to have agreements to buy on someone else's postings — Exxon's or Amoco's, whoever dominated a particular market," Ashland's Mr. Dansby said. "But over the last several months we've taken a more aggressive attitude toward postings to get them closer to the market price."

This is exerting strong pressure on the major oil companies to drop their posted prices. This eventually will strengthen the competitive position of the independents, they say. The giants will be less able to wage an effective battle for retail market share when they are receiving less for their crude oil.

"The muscle they can bring to bear in the refining marketplace isn't as great as it was before," says Citgo's Mr. Hall, speaking of Big Oil. "We can begin to compete with them a little bit more on equal terms."

The well-being of the independent refiners in this new environment depends even more on their access to cheap feedstocks. In Citgo's case, competing equally means access to cheap Venezuelan crude. Under a letter of intent signed earlier this month Southland will sell 50 percent of the equity in Citgo to Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A., a state-owned company of crude-rich Venezuela.

In addition to pocketing $300 million on the deal, Citgo says it will get a "long-term competitively priced supply of crude oil and other feedstocks." Citgo's single refinery, the mammoth complex at Lake Charles, La., is processing 180,000 barrels of crude a day, only 56 percent of its capacity. The Venezuelan crude could provide as much as 200,000 barrels of crude a day.

The Venezuelan move into refining on foreign shores is part of a growing trend among members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Italy has been refining Libyan crude for some time now. Early last fall, Saudi Arabia began transforming the world refining business with its "netback deals," which allowed the kingdom to step up oil production and exports in a weak market. Under these arrangements, the price of the crude oil varies with the price of the refined products and refiners are guaranteed a margin to cover profits, operating costs and transportation.

More than one million barrels a day of Saudi crude are entering European refineries on netback deals. In the United States, the figure is estimated at more than 800,000 barrels. In Europe, the Saudis have favored the refineries of the Aramco partners with its netback business.

In the United States, however, some independent refiners, including Ashland, are dealing with the Saudis. The Atlantic Petroleum Company, a fledgling outfit that last year purchased Arco's Philadelphia refinery and its Eastern gas stations for $192 million, is reputed to have access to cheap crude from Oman in a netback-type deal.

For the many small refiners with no netback deals and no foreign partners, import protection is their big hope, even though the marketplace seems to be addressing their problem with lower crude oil prices. For months, the Independent Refiners Coalition, a confederation of smaller refiners, has been lobbying government officials and opinion leaders. The group offers alarming predictions that show millions of barrels of new refining capacity coming on stream in the next few years. They say the cheaply priced products will come mostly to the United States because of tight entry barriers in Europe and Japan.

About one-fifth of the refining industry in the United States has been shut down in the last five years, with capacity falling to about 15.5 million barrels a day, according to the Energy Department. Without protection, the refiners say the decline will continue, even in this new environment. Tens of thousands of jobs will be lost, they say.

Indifference by the large companies to this position and the hostility in the Administration toward trade restrictions have left the lobbyists with little to show for their efforts. Now, in the wake of the crude oil price plunge, members of Congress from depressed oil patch states are asking for a tax on oil imports. They are being joined by some conservationists and budget balancers.

The independent refiners would like to piggyback on these efforts. "We look at this as our window of opportunity," says Mr. Jandacek, who is also chairman of the Independent Refiner's Coalition. They maintain if there is a tax on crude there should be a similar tax on refined products.

But the growing perception of better times for the independents may negate their pleas for protection. Even the most vocal proponents of relief from imports admit that better times for the industry may be ahead after the current slide hits bottom. "Once you get through the holocaust of this shakedown and if you still have a banker, you can make the argument that the future is much brighter," Mr. Jandacek says. ■

THE 'MYSTERY MAN' BUYING UP REFINERIES

As established independent refiners work their way through the thicket of excess capacity, falling crude prices and rising imports of refined products, John Deuss, a 43-year-old Dutch former used-car salesman, is becoming a major player in American refining and marketing circles.

Mr. Deuss, who now runs a mammoth crude oil trading company — Transworld Oil Ltd. — from Bermuda, is looking at the refining properties of the retrenching integrated oil companies. He is building a sizable refining empire and a sprawling chain of service stations along the East Coast.

The Atlantic seaboard is the site of some of the nation's oldest, most inefficient refineries. The region's oil industry has not been spared the problem of refined-product imports. Big oil companies are even dropping out of the competition. Last year, Arco announced that it was abandoning its 125,000-barrel-a-day refinery in Philadelphia and selling hundreds of its East Coast service stations. A few weeks later, the little-known, publicity-shy Mr. Deuss emerged as the buyer of most of the service stations. For the $192 million purchase price, Arco threw in 27 distribution terminals, a pipeline system and a marine terminal. Oil experts called the deal "a steal" for Mr. Deuss.

Using his international oil trading contacts, Mr. Deuss is said to be getting crude at attractive prices from Oman to run through his refinery. He quickly converted his Arco stations to the Atlantic banner and renamed the old Arco AM/PM convenience stores A plus Mini Markets. With the Arco acquisitions on their way toward $1.5 billion a year in revenues, he is looking toward expansion.

Late last year, Mr. Deuss also made a bid to buy the 174,000 barrel-a-day refinery in Philadelphia that Chevron put on the market, along with hundreds of gas stations from New England to Virginia. A successful bid by Mr. Deuss would give him refining capacity of almost 300,000 barrels a day and enable him to streamline operations and consolidate workforces. Such effiencies and his access to OPEC crude would make him a major refining and marketing force in the East.

Although he is publisher of a slick magazine called Chief Executive, Mr. Deuss seldom meets with the press and is known in oil circles as "the mystery man." His personal Lear jet keeps him moving between his homes and offices in Bermuda, the Netherlands and Johannesburg.

The Economy

هكذا من الاصل

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Differing Signals Over the Dollar

The dollar has fallen enough, Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, told a Congressional panel, a comment that sent ripples through the markets and held broad implications for future monetary policy. It also indicated a split with Administration views, since a day earlier Treasury Secretary James A Baker 3d had said the dollar should fall still further. Although the two men sought to play down their disagreements, it was clear that they are at odds over how to control the economy. Mr. Baker believes the lower the dollar, the more help to the trade deficit and thus the budget deficit. Mr. Volcker believes a dollar that is too low will rekindle inflation. Lower interest rates, within the Fed's realm of control, would tend to force the dollar lower, and Mr. Volcker is not partial to that course.

Currency markets were tugged between Mr. Volcker and Mr. Baker. The dollar halted its three-week decline after Mr. Volcker's testimony, but drifted in confusion when Mr. Baker reiteratcd his position.

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A euphoric outlook on the economy is fast becoming the norm. Interest rates are down, so companies are refinancing debt at lower rates, which gives them more money to expand and fuels the stock market. Lower oil prices aid most every industry, except, of course, oil. The budget deficit appears to have hit bottom and is starting to recede as a national obsession. So few people took it hard when the Government revised its rate of fourth-quarter growth to 1.2 percent, just half of the original projection, because of a wider trade gap. Housing starts jumped 15.7 percent in January as low interest rates spurred home building. Personal income fell one-tenth of 1 percent, and spending dropped four-tenths of 1 percent.

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The market juggernaut rolled on. After a 20-point drop the day of Mr Volcker's comments, the Dow industrials starting sprinting again. For the week, the Dow gained 33.26 points to close at 1,697.71. Bond prices paused for Mr. Volcker, then continued upward, undaunted by a $6.1 billion rise in the money supply.

Oil prices slumped again. West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark American grade of crude, fell below $14 a barrel on spot markets.

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Coke bought Dr Pepper for $470 million, tightening its grip on the soft-drink market lead. Pepsi was among those reported to be interested in Dr Pepper, which was taken private last year, but analysts said it had its hands full absorbing 7-Up. Analysts say Coke's distribution and marketing system could make Dr Pepper into a more popular brand. Pepsi and Coke would control 80 percent of the soft-drink market once the Coke deal is completed, and that has some analysts wondering whether the Government will object on antitrust grounds.

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Texaco does not have to post a $12 billion bond, a Federal appeals court said. That is a great relief to Texaco, which was faced with the possibility of bankruptcy if it had to post the bond, but not such good news to Pennzoil, which sued Texaco for wooing Getty from its grasp. Texaco said the ruling will allow it to proceed with its appeal of the Texas court award.

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South Africa reached agreement with its lenders under which some debt repayments will be resumed. But negotiators stressed that foreign banks were still pressuring South Africa to make political changes, including the end of apartheid, before any new credits would be extended.

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A long-awaited proposal from the Administration to revamp antitrust laws was submitted to Congress, and was immediately subjected to criticism. Opponents say provisions that would make mergers easier for companies threatened by foreign competition would instead encourage corporate raiders. Analysts say the key provisions were likely to fail.

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The Farm Credit System lost $2.69 billion last year, an indication of the depth of the crisis in agriculture. This year the system, which lends money to farmers, could lose as much as $3.5 billion.

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Eastman Kodak lost $194 million in the fourth quarter because of a $494 million charge from its forced withdrawal from the instant photography business . . . Phibro-Salomon earned $132 million in the fourth quarter, compared with a year-ago loss.

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Pioneer is considering an offer from T. Boone Pickens for stock, a bid that analysts value as high as $927 million. Mr. Pickens apparently is interested in Pioneer's natural gas properties. But Pioneer already has an all-cash offer from Irwin L. Jacobs. KN Energy, meanwhile, rebuffed Mr. Pickens's overtures.

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About 300 suits against J. David will be settled with $40 million going to investors in a fraudulent scheme, sources close to the deal said.

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MCA is buying WOR-TV for $387 million, a price that indicates how desirable television stations in lucrative markets can be. Gencorp is selling WOR as part of its restructuring. MCA is likely to look for a partner to help ease the debt load.

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Singer may end the presence in sewing machines that made it a housebold name around the world. Singer wants to concentrate on technology and aerospace operations.

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Miscellanea. South Korea's low-cost Hyundai car was introduced in the United States. . . . Volkswagen is buying a majority stake in SEAT, Spain's state-run car company. . . . International Harvester changed its name to Navistar. . . . T. Rowe Price is going public.

Merrill Perlman

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED FEB. 21, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
John Jn	10,204,100	49	+ 1¼
AT&T	9,790,300	22⅝	+ ⅝
Texaco	7,457,600	29	+ ¼
IBM	6,593,600	159¾	+ 3½
Baxt Tr	6,451,000	17⅝	+ 1¾
Bnk Am	6,421,900	14⅝	+ 1⅛
Phil Pt	5,177,700	10⅛	+ ⅝
G Mot	4,902,500	80⅝	+ ¾
Fin Cp A	4,710,200	15	+ 2⅜
Sears	4,578,400	43⅝	+ 1⅝
Fed N M	4,483,400	31⅛	+ 1
South Co	4,323,900	23⅝	+ ⅞
Exxon	4,290,000	52⅝	+ ¾
Down Ch	4,229,700	51	+ 5⅝
Schlmb	3,956,400	29¾	- ¼

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,502	1,490
Declines	519	7560
Total Issues	2,225	2,250
New Highs	790	658
New Lows	68	73

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	829,545,680	4,954,266,581
Same Per. 1985	406,331,640	4,455,948,660

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

New York Stock Exchange	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust	147.3	144.0	147.3	+3.08
Transp	127.1	123.9	127.1	+2.86
Utils	66.7	65.0	66.7	+1.51
Finance	148.1	143.3	146.0	+3.16
Composite	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Standard & Poor's	High	Low	Last	Net Chng
400 Indust	247.6	241.4	247.6	+5.40
20 Transp	212.2	207.4	212.0	+3.99
40 Utils	99.8	97.2	99.8	+2.37
40 Financial	28.6	27.9	28.5	+0.51
500 Stocks	224.6	219.2	224.6	+4.86

Dow Jones	High	Low	Last	Net Chng
30 Indust	1702.7	1641.9	1697.7	+33.26
20 Transp	803.5	769.3	797.7	+24.81
15 Utils	186.2	179.5	185.5	+ 4.88
65 Comb	680.9	657.0	678.0	+16.02

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED FEB. 21, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
DomePet	3,962,500	1-7/16	-3/16
WangB	3,088,100	20	+ ¾
AM Intl	2,092,600	7⅞	+ ⅞
Wickes	1,994,600	4½	- ⅛
BAT In	1,611,700	5-3/16	+ ¼
Amdahl	1,314,900	16½	+ 1½
SterlSoft	1,244,400	15⅝	+ 1½
ImpGrp	1,029,500	4½	+3/16
DataPd	890,800	16¼	+ 1¾
OzarkHldgs	854,200	17½	+ ⅞

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	487	442
Declined	309	351
Unchanged	125	133
Total Issues	921	926
New Highs	183	163
New Lows	50	48

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	58,586,095	423,896,390
Same Per. 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher

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ARTHUR GELB, Deputy Managing Editor
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Tax Oil to Save Oil

As surely as rising oil prices taught Americans to conserve energy, lower prices will lead them to forget. That would be a national tragedy, and a foolish security risk. Prices are falling because we conserved. Now that the price is not incentive enough to save, add a tax.

No new oil price shock is in sight. But the world's affordable supplies are still being depleted, and the risk of upheaval in the Middle East is ever present. As long as they last, lower prices mean greater consumption the world over.

Homeowners won't tear out insulation bought when heating costs soared; new energy-efficient buildings won't be razed. But the pressure to spend money for more conservation is being lost.

Just think about automobiles, which burn more than half the oil we consume. At less than $1 a gallon, drivers lose their incentive to slow down and tune up, and they stop caring about mileage ratings on new cars. They drift back into larger models, and Government can't resist relaxing the regulations that made the biggest '86 cars more efficient than the smallest in 1973.

America consumed 17.5 million barrels of oil a day in 1973. Today, in an economy one-third larger, consumption has fallen below 16 million. Dependence on foreign oil has also declined, from 36 percent of consumption in 1973 to 30 percent, and, significantly, the decline is much sharper for Persian Gulf oil.

The Reagan Administration wants only to reap the disinflation benefits. It favors more off-shore domestic drilling and, rightly, more deregulation of natural gas. But it is blindly rushing past this chance to build up the Strategic Petroleum Reserve at bargain prices. For transient budget benefit, it would even sell off three naval reserve fields. And it has unwisely relaxed the pressure on Detroit's car designers.

Federal fuel standards and other regulation would be less necessary if we turned to a tax to encourage more conservation. With prices falling, we could conserve by paying ourselves instead of Middle East potentates.

What's the best form of tax? On alternate days, President Reagan offers to consider a tax on oil imports — provided it's called a "fee" and is used to finance tax-law revisions. Congress, too, seems to prefer an import fee to a tax on gasoline or all energy. An all-energy tax, in any case, would have no special impact on oil consumption. The choice comes down to taxing imported oil and refined products or taxing gasoline at the pump.

An import fee would reduce dependence on foreign sources and encourage domestic production. The oil patch likes the idea because raising the price of foreign oil would let American producers charge more for domestic oil. The consuming states of the Northeast and West Coast and Florida balk at the idea and would, at the least, insist on taxing away the domestic producers' windfall. So taxing imports would lead to taxing all oil.

That would raise the cost of living, retard growth and damage friendly suppliers, like Mexico and Canada, which might need exemptions. The petrochemical industry, too, would want exemption, and who knows who else. The administrative complexity is offset by the political attraction: the public wouldn't much notice an import fee.

A gasoline tax would be highly visible even if it only held prices at prior levels. But it would be simple to administer atop the existing Federal tax of 9 cents a gallon. And it would not discriminate against any region.

Either tax could be shaped to yield as much as $100 billion over five years — $8 a barrel on imports combined with a 50 percent "windfall" profits tax, or 20 to 25 cents a gallon on gasoline. The revenue could help balance the Federal budget and thus improve the economy.

The main and lasting benefit of either tax would be in conservation and national security. An oil conservation tax is good policy any time. It is more easily achieved now that prices are down.

Less Friendly Embassies

"Our object," Secretary of State George Shultz recently told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "was to be easily accessible — to demonstrate to other peoples the openness of our society and the hand of friendship we extend to all." The subject was the design of embassy buildings, and Mr. Shultz was recalling a more innocent era. The occasion was the Administration's request for $2.8 billion to replace many embassies with bomb-proof, spy-proof buildings, and to strengthen others. Sadly necessary, the plan deserves support.

The State Department once wanted buildings with "a distinguishable American flavor" that also melded graciously with their surroundings. The search for that combination led to an honor roll of international architects.

Eero Saarinen, for instance, designed the U.S. Embassies in London and Oslo; Walter Gropius, Athens' pillared "temple"; Edward Durell Stone, New Delhi's complex of lacy grilles and fountains, and Marcel Breuer, The Hague's massive limestone block. Such buildings signaled flag-waving, and welcome, of the finest kind. But nowadays to be so welcoming is to court tragedy.

The proposed new embassies therefore look a bit like bunkers. Floor supports will be extra heavy; walls are to be reinforced concrete with few windows, and the buildings are to be set back at least 100 feet from the street and surrounded by walls.

It's all necessary. American diplomats and their families are, as Mr. Shultz says, "on the front lines." And some architects will likely find challenge in the new embassy requirements. Nonetheless, recognizing that an embassy building can no longer extend "the hand of friendship" is a sad, if sound, repudiation of yesterday's hopes.

The Single Life

Before she goes down in history as a girl who made a brilliant, if not particularly admirable, career choice, let us consider the teen-age mom. According to President Reagan, she is one lucky youngster. "Under existing welfare rules," he said last week, "a teen-age girl who becomes pregnant can make herself eligible for welfare benefits that will set her up in an apartment of her own, provide medical care, and feed and clothe her. She has to fulfill only one condition — not marry or identify the father."

Sounds swell, doesn't it? Now take a look at what life is really like for somebody who's young, pregnant and poor. Provided she's over 16, a pregnant teen-ager can indeed go to a local welfare office and ask for a place of her own. Chances are that she won't get it. New York City rejects two of every three such requests.

That means that, like most single adolescent parents, she's going to continue living with *her* mom. And she'll be more, not less, dependent on her mother. It's the baby's grandmother, not mother, who'll get the increase in the welfare check.

As for the welfare benefits that "clothe" her, perhaps Mr. Reagan is referring to what's left after the rent is paid. But he's right about medical care, at least in some states. In New York, the girl can get a Medicaid allowance "in the name of the unborn" once her pregnancy is confirmed.

If she's poorly nourished she might get some diet supplements too: a "high risk" pregnancy can put her into the WIC (Women-Infants-Children) program. When the pregnancy ends, so will the diet supplement but a new baby will bring a small increase in food stamps — worth a maximum of $57 a month for a family of three.

Do these welfare benefits sound as if they're worth getting pregnant for? Hardly. They sound like society's humane response to a sad situation.

"Never do I hear 'I'm sitting pretty on welfare,'" says Alice Radosh, who heads New York City's Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting Services. "Instead I hear 'This won't happen to *my* daughter.'" Too often, however, it does. The reason is not the lure of welfare but the curse of poverty.

Topics

Inventions

Family Mirrors

A cheer for Senators Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Jeremiah Denton and Charles Mathias, who have introduced a resolution in the Senate to create a special committee on families and children.

Such a committee would recognize, none too soon, the importance of family issues that the Administration seems to ignore at budget time, whatever its pious concern for "family values."

In that sense, the Senate resolution is a thoroughly deserved compliment to the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, established three years ago following a long campaign by Representative George Miller, California Democrat. "I'd like to hold up a mirror," Mr. Miller said at the time, "for Congress to see the American family."

Under Mr. Miller, the committee has produced a much-needed report on day care and, just this month, a state-by-state analysis of programs to prevent teen-age pregnancy. May the Senate committee, once created, be as creative and as useful.

■

Universe Under Glass

There's a glass case, an 8-foot cube, in the middle of the Port Authority Bus Terminal in Manhattan that emits clunks, bongs and bleeps. A small crowd always seems drawn to the sound, then stays for the sight:

A motor-driven belt at the center of the case runs up over a pulley, hoisting billiard balls to a chute. As each ball is released, it rolls across a tilted pegboard, bouncing eventually onto one of several tracks. These, variously, lead the balls to ring chimes, roll melodiously down xylophone steps, tilt open counterweighted gates.

Rolling on, the balls may set a pendulum swinging, drop the arm of a hammer that pivots to ring a gong, swirl noisily around a metal pan. Spent, they line up at the bottom to await another trip.

The cube, an "audio kinetic sculpture" by George Rhoads, is more than amusing. The balls fall randomly to this track or that but follow basic laws of physics: Here are chance, destiny, crossroad and adventure. Like Calder's mobiles, the model for the sculpture, called "42nd Street Ballroom," is nothing less than the universe.

The other day "42nd Street Ballroom" fell silent. It was shut down for maintenance. A man who makes a point of visiting the sculpture was left disappointed, and philosophic. "When was the last time," he asked a friend, "that the universe had to shut down for maintenance?"

Letters

Gold Standard Never Stopped Economic Instability

To the Editor:

I note that Lewis E. Lehrman is making another appeal for the gold standard (Op-Ed Feb. 9). However, this time he includes historical references. His history of the gold standard is as fanciful as the "Odyssey" is as a map of the Mediterranean, or the saga of Atlantis as a description of the destruction of Thera.

The gold standard in Mr. Lehrman's sense could not be tested by 3,000 years of commercial experience because it did not exist. While gold was used as a medium of exchange, different societies and different classes within such societies used different coinages. Copper was used by the lower classes in everyday transactions; gold was used only for very large transactions since it was relatively scarce. Before the 16th century, silver, not gold, was the standard monetary metal, as is evidenced by the names of major units of account, such as the thaler (dollar), pound sterling, mark, franc, all names for weights of silver.

Monetary history is a tale of instability and, mostly, inflation. The use of gold (or silver) as a circulating medium did not prevent economic and monetary instability. Two examples must suffice: the importation of large amounts of gold from the New World and their immediate injection into a static European economy precipitated a roaring inflation that stimulated much learned writing, comparable to Mr. Lehrman's, about its causes. And the return of the British pound to gold parity under the aegis of Winston Churchill, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, engendered a severe contraction in the British economy that lasted for years.

Contrary to Mr. Lehrman's perceptions, international standards have always been associated with efficient credit mechanisms, usually guided by a central bank or its equivalent. There are a few credible instances of such arrangements. In the case of Venice and Florence, the weight and fineness of the standard were controlled by the city fathers, at the mint, while the stability of credit was controlled by a small number of large banking houses.

During the 17th century, the Bank of Amsterdam managed the guilder standard, while during the 19th century, the Bank of England managed the pound-sterling standard. Monetary control has shifted for the time being to the United States, *not* because we have a stable currency, but because we have an efficient banking system, which can generate more and better liquidity than any other. It is safe to say that any future arrangement will have to have similar characteristics, which was well recognized by Keynes, but apparently rejected by Mr. Lehrman.

Finally, Mr. Lehrman ascribes declining American competitiveness to the overvaluation of the dollar. How would he explain why in 1945 the dollar bought larger amounts of foreign

exchange than today, yet the United States had a huge surplus in its balance of trade? It would seem to me that Mr. Lehrman has got his causation backward. RICHARD HYSE

St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 10, 1986

The writer is professor of economics emeritus at the State University of New York at Oswego.

The Big Winners

To the Editor:

Lewis Lehrman's plan for a return to the gold standard is the latest cry from a long line of would-be reformers who see gold as the solution to the world's economic problems. It would be very nice if everything worked out as neatly as he would like us to believe it will. Unfortunately, he misses some crucial points that would be part of a return to the gold standard in today's world economic systems.

Far from gold-based currencies not being "controlled by any self-interested sovereign government," control and manipulation of gold would fall to the world's largest gold producers — the Soviet Union and South Africa. Even with a set price for gold, which Mr. Lehrman says would mean the end of speculation benefiting these countries, a return to the gold standard could not help strengthen their domestic and international economies. In the Soviet Union's case this would mean improved standing in world markets and more competition with American goods and services. For South Africa it would mean less economic isolation.

Mr. Lehrman is correct when he says a return to the gold standard would mean increased worldwide demand for unemployed labor for new plant and equipment. A good deal of that demand would be in South Africa and the Soviet Union. Should we encourage the inhuman standards black workers suffer in South Africa by making the gold they mine an even more valuable commodity to the brutal Pretoria regime? In the Soviet Union, too, production would be stepped up, bolstering that economy's productivity.

Gold is not the magic bullet needed to cure the world's economic ills. And it is especially not in the best interests of our nation to return to the gold standard. GREG STEC

New York, Feb. 9, 1986

The writer is Soviet affairs editor of United Stations Radio Networks.

What the Suicide Of a Farmer Means

To the Editor:

I doubt that L. D. Hill, the Waynesboro, Ga., farmer whose suicide stopped the sale of his farm at public auction (front page, Feb. 10), placed a greater value on his land than on his life, as your article maintains. It sounds as if he finally surrendered to a system that he could neither understand nor deal with.

I suspect he gave up believing that if he worked hard and behaved in a responsible manner that he could get by, if not prosper. He probably did not understand that he was in the front-lines of both the war on inflation and the crusade against the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. He probably trusted his Government, and he could not envision that loans made easily available through Federal agencies and quasi-governmental authorities would be abruptly and capriciously ended without any mitigation of the circumstances that had made them necessary originally. Without doubt, he understood that he was responsible for repayment of the loans.

The rules have changed. L. D. Hill did not have the leverage that Lockheed, Chrysler, Continental Illinois or Chase Manhattan possess. Banks and Government agencies no longer have to determine credit-worthiness. Large borrowers do not have to concern themselves with means to liquidate loans.

It appears to me that Mr. Hill decided that his life and principles were more valuable than the meaningless maze in which he found himself. He refused to compromise his soul. His death is tragic, and it is also understandable. EUGENE J. MCCARTT

Austin, Tex., Feb. 10, 1986

Life-Styles Gap Separates the Generations

To the Editor:

Representative Jim Wright's Feb. 3 Op-Ed article, "No, You Can't Have It All," is flawed in several basic — and critical — areas.

• Though home buying is truly difficult for young people, it is only partly because of the high price of homes. Men and women in their 30's have completely different life styles from those of the previous generation. Their debts for high-tech stereo equipment, gourmet dining and status cars frequently consume entire paychecks, leaving nothing for saving or planning. This is from personal choice, not bad government policies.

• Their expectations about house size, location and style are different, too. Where previous generations expected to start small — according to the limits of their income — today's 30-year-old fully expects to live as well on his own as his parents do after 30 years of work. I can't see how this can be realistic, even for the yuppiest of yuppies.

• Further, there is something ridiculous and unfair about the new executive 30-year-old complaining about housing problems. Consider the young M.B.A. He expects his parents, having taken a second mortgage to send him to a good school, to provide down-payment "loans" to help him get a big house in an executive neighborhood.

• In many cases, a 30-year-old with an M.B.A. from a top school will be paid more than some 45-year-old executives who have worked up the ladder in traditional style for the last 15 years. I can't muster much sympathy for the upwardly mobile, deeply indebted yuppie with such an affliction.

No, our children cannot have it all. We didn't have it all, either — nor did our parents. Some of us do not have it all even now, as can be seen by the desperate state of the elderly. (Indeed, having it all has never been proved to be the most desirable state of being — merely an advertising slogan.)

So the solution for the Audi-Rolex-Burberry owner who can't afford a house may be to start saving, or sell off some of the precious "things" or adjust some of those unrealistic expectations. DIANNE K. OLSEN

Freeport, L.I., Feb. 12, 1986

Lottery Repeater Odds

To the Editor:

Your Feb. 14 front-page article on Evelyn Marie Adams, who won the New Jersey lottery twice, is somewhat deceptive on probability. The odds of winning top money twice in a lifetime were said to be one in 17.3 trillion, but the odds against an individual who never won the lottery were, this time, one in 5.2 million. Once someone wins, the probability of that person winning again is the same as for anyone else. In the case of Mrs. Adams, it is higher, since she purchased $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The chances of repeating are just as good as winning for the first time because the events are independent.

According to your article, Mrs. Adams indicated she did not intend to play again (to the delight I'm sure of other New Jersey "investors"). But if she does, the odds of winning again will not be some one in a zillion. And as I'm sure her financial advisers have told her, the cost of any further tickets she buys is tax-deductible, because she can subtract her losses from her winnings. ELLIOT RAPHAELSON

New York, Feb. 14, 1986

The Crisis Is Not in Medical Care, but in Our Legal System

To the Editor:

Andrew Stein's Op-Ed article of Feb. 2 about physician incompetence, the sensational headline and the accompanying grotesque cartoon present a hysterical and very inaccurate assessment of the problem.

While there are incompetent physicians in America who must be found and removed from practice, their numbers do not approach Mr. Stein's estimates. Moreover, the malpractice-insurance crisis has little to do with them. Incompetent doctors have not caused bus lines, school districts, day-care centers, small towns and municipalities, the Federal Government and small and large businesses to cry out for reform of our liability system.

No one can say confidently how many incompetent physicians are practicing today. But the error of judgment by a surgeon dealing with complex medical symptoms, rapidly changing medical knowledge, highly advanced but imperfect technology and the unique response of every patient does not equate with "gross incompetence" or "killing and maiming." If we expect physicians to act promptly and aggressively in the short times available, some mistakes by even the very best will inevitably occur. In the courts and the studies, these mistakes are "negligence" and "malpractice." The physician most likely to be sued for malpractice may be our most competent and courageous. Are these the "negligent" doctors we want barred from practice?

We have no quarrel with, indeed call for, tougher punishment for the incompetent physician. And the medical profession will grant that medical discipline of incompetents through the official system leaves something to be desired. But this is mostly because — over the pleas of such organizations as the American Medical Association — state medical boards have been underfunded, understaffed and lack ties with the physician organizations that can and want to do the job. The record also reflects the obsession in the country with due process and the ever-present fear of the treble-damage antitrust suit by the party disciplined.

Unofficially, much effective discipline takes place. Physicians on hospital medical staffs judge the quality of care of their peers and deny or limit access of physicians they do not trust. This is unreported, as are countless quality-of-provider judgments physicians make in referring patients. Physicians do not refer patients to "bad" doctors.

The A.M.A. and most state medical organizations have also introduced legislation in Congress and state legislatures to give physicians power and protection in working with state boards to find and discipline incompetents. Physicians want, and have an obligation, to be involved.

Attacking physician competence has been the tactic of trial lawyers as they fight the growing consensus that our legal system needs reform. But there is no "crisis" in the quality of medical care. The profession has extraordinary entry standards, constant quality-of-care review and discipline by medical staffs, peer-review organizations and colleagues. Room for improvement in the process exists. Give physicians the tools and they will do the job. JAMES H. SAMMONS, M.D.

Executive Vice President
American Medical Association
Chicago, Feb. 4, 1986

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

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هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

How to Handle the Philippines

WASHINGTON
James Reston

Hope In Manila?

WASHINGTON

The problem now in the Philippines is how to avoid a bloody civil war, and it's just possible that there's still a chance of doing so.

The military in Manila has now joined the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in insisting that President Marcos must decide whether to stick and fight for his life and his palace, and maybe lose both in the process, or resign and seek refuge at home or elsewhere.

President Reagan can't do anything now other than tell Mr. Marcos that he has lost the battle and created a crisis in Manila and in his relations with Washington, one that can be resolved only by his departure.

Mr. Marcos, clearly, hasn't got the message. He's sore at President Reagan, who hates conflicts and who has tried to help him, but the Philippine President is still denouncing the "modern-day imperialists" — meaning Mr. Reagan — who are interfering with the election in Manila. And Mr. Marcos is vowing that the Filipino people will "pay with their blood" against this foreign intervention.

But all the friends of the Philippines are against him. Even the Congress of the United States, which seldom agrees on anything, is almost unanimous in thinking that Mr. Marcos stole the election and should do his country a favor by resigning.

This is not merely the thought of the President and the Congress, but of opinion in other democratic nations.

The Economist of London, for example, said the other day: "The longer President Marcos clings to power, the likelier he is to bring on the deluge.

"That means," The Economist continued, "not only violent unrest, continued economic decline and renewed repression. At the end ... it could lead to the storming of Malacanang presidential palace, the closing of America's two biggest bases in Asia,

There is still a chance of avoiding civil war

and a communist take-over of this archipelagic aircraft carrier."

Well maybe that's a little too dramatic, but whatever is said about the Philippines outside, the main point is that the people on the ground in those islands are beginning to deal with the facts.

When the Catholic bishops and the military generals, and the press and the business folk in Manila begin to say out loud that Mr. Marcos is not the hope, as he says, but the problem of the Philippines, then Mr. Marcos, like Jean-Claude Duvalier in Haiti, has to begin checking his bank accounts and looking for an airplane and somewhere to hide.

Recent history, as The Economist has pointed out, is replete with alarming examples of dictators who forgot that their time had run out.

President Bhutto of Pakistan, for example, who fiddled with an election and faced up to four months of protests against his deceptions, was finally opposed by his own military officers and hanged in the night.

President Marcos may not be faced now with such a horrible end, but the military officials in Manila have made quite clear that they cannot tolerate the situation as it is. The top generals are divided, some of them for the President and some against him, but the young officers, looking to the future at home and their relations with the United States, clearly want him to go.

That is also what Mr. Reagan desires, though he has been hesitant to say so directly to Mr. Marcos. He had hoped that maybe he could work out a deal between Mr. Marcos and the opposition party for a coalition government, and sent Ambassador Habib to Manila for that purpose, but Mr. Habib found that no such deal was possible.

Mr. Marcos insisted that he had won the election, and demanded that the United States, without naming it, stop interfering.

"There are those in foreign lands," he said, who for their own reasons have impugned the integrity of our recent presidential elections, and have even called for foreign intervention in our national affairs."

So, at least for the time being, Mr. Marcos is determined to defy public opinion abroad.

"I would like to remind them," he said the other day, that Filipinos "have many times before paid with their blood, their lives and their honor to preserve their freedom and national integrity, and so they will again."

But the difference now is that these sonorous platitudes have lost their effect at home. The bishops no longer believe them, and what is probably more important, the military officers are tired of them and want a change.

Unfortunately, not all the military. Mr. Marcos still has some of them on his side, and is determined to fight rather than to quit. If they stick with him, there could be a bloody battle, and this is the thing that Washington is now trying to avoid. □

American Power Is Limited

By Stanley Karnow

MANILA

An old Chinese proverb — "save a man from death and you owe him a living forever" — may apply to the future relationship between the United States and the Philippines. For the United States, having intruded into domestic Philippine affairs in an effort to keep the presidential election honest, has assumed a new long-term responsibility for its former colonial possession.

There is much to be said in favor of United States involvement. But Americans and Filipinos could have reason to regret that involvement in the years ahead.

The fraud and violence that tilted the election, most of it perpetrated by Ferdinand E. Marcos's political machine, might have been worse had it not been for the presence of official and unofficial American observers, including the news media.

Expressions of concern by President Reagan and members of Congress also reminded the Filipino people that the United States, which originally encouraged their allegiance to democracy, understands that its own strategic interests are intimately linked to the Filipinos' right to credible government.

What I find disturbing, however, is the extent to which Filipinos now expect America to save them in the event of a fresh crisis. It may be, too, that many Americans have lately come around to the view that America has an obligation to intervene in the Philippines. The biggest challenge on the horizon is the rise of the Communist-led New People's Army, whose ranks have swelled from a few hundred men a decade ago to 12,000 guerrillas and about five million active sympathizers operating in 62 of the 74 provinces.

It is no secret that Communist units are deployed within striking distance of America's naval installation at Subic Bay and the Clark Field air base. According to one of their agents, they have so far refrained from threatening those facilities out of fear of American military intervention in the Philippines. But should the Communists become stronger, as seems likely, they are almost certain to jeopardize the security of the bases. At that stage, we will be confronted with the question of whether to protect the bases with American troops or move the bases elsewhere.

A United States withdrawal from the Philippines, while technically feasible, would shake the power balance in the Pacific and alarm China and Japan, which see the enormous Soviet fleet in the region as a menace. It would also shock the Filipinos, most of whom are profoundly pro-American despite their occasional jibes at the United States.

On the other hand, the commitment of American fighting forces or even advisers would surely prompt American protests against the danger of "another Vietnam." Ironically, the most vocal foes of such a course probably would be those who advocate a tougher policy here.

Thus, America faces a potential dilemma in which the alternatives are equally unattractive. Yet the deepening American involvement will make it difficult, perhaps impossible, to escape that dilemma.

A thesis being advanced is that the Communist threat can be contained if we exert further pressure on President Marcos to reform by denying him aid. Another argument holds that the Communists would have been checked if Corazon C. Aquino, who represents change, had been elected. I am skeptical.

Stanley Karnow is working on a television series and a book about the Philippines.

Keep Marcos — For Now

By Owen Harries

WASHINGTON

In a period of about three months, thanks largely to the well-intentioned efforts of Americans of various political persuasions, the situation in the Philippines has deteriorated from a nasty mess to an acute, and potentially disastrous, crisis. Many hold that the only way of resolving this crisis is for President Ferdinand E. Marcos to go — now — and that the United States should press him to do so. They are wrong. The advice they offer is fraught with danger to both the Philippines and American interests.

The moral charges against Mr. Marcos are that he has debauched the democratic process, that he is corrupt and that he is ruthless and unscrupulous in maintaining his power. All this is true. It is also true, at a conservative estimate, of 70 percent to 80 percent of all third world leaders.

It is true not because the third world is intrinsically wicked but because in virtually all these countries, including most emphatically the Philippines, politics tends to be a winner-takes-all business in which the consequence of losing is usually not a seat on the opposition bench, or dignified retirement, but exile, prison or a bullet. There is no consensus, no strong civic tradition. These conditions are not conducive to moderation or acceptance of "rules of the game." Neither are they hospitable to the emergence of a successful "third force" — an alternative to the Communist left and the authoritarian right.

Moral considerations, then, cannot be the decisive factors leading to demands for the removal of President Marcos, for otherwise dozens of other leaders would qualify — some of them much better — for the same treatment. What is decisive is a combination of moral outrage and two other things — his declining political effectiveness and, crucially, the belief that there is a plausible alternative at hand, in the form of Corazon C. Aquino's "third force."

The case for removing Mr. Marcos forthwith turns essentially on whether Mrs. Aquino would do a better job of pulling the country together, and, in particular, of combating the Communist New People's Army. It has been confidently asserted that she would. It is difficult to see why.

A person with no political experience beyond a short election campaign would then be presiding over a deeply divided country. For there is no reason to believe that the large minority that supports Mr. Marcos would accept his removal, engineered by foreign pressure, in the spirit of good losers. They would occupy many key positions in the system and have strong political bases in the country.

Despite much recent well-meaning talk about the "long tradition of democracy" in the Philippines, she would be required to perform in what is one of the most cynical political cultures outside the Communist world, one in which patronage, corruption and violence were a way of life long before President Marcos's time.

She would not have the backing of a strong well-organized political party. She would be dependent on the support of a diverse coalition, hitherto held together only by a common opposition to Mr. Marcos, but now, as the euphoria evaporates, likely to be divided both by a competitive scramble for the spoils of office and by conflicting views on how to deal with the Communist and fellow traveling left. Parts of that left would almost certainly have penetrated her coalition and would be urging a "popular front" with the Communists. That apart, from the outset there would be intense maneuvering for the succession to Mrs. Aquino, on the assumption that she would not last. In these circumstances, chronic instability would appear certain, and bloody chaos leading to the rapid growth of Communist power a distinct possibility.

All this could turn out to be wrong. A Filipino government ruled by Mrs. Aquino might be a brilliant success producing a strong, stable democracy. But that is not how one should bet — not with one's own money nor with the interests of one's country.

The best hope for the Philippines lies not with President Marcos nor with Mrs. Aquino, but rather in the emergence of someone who has the drawbacks of neither. That requires time — not years but months. As President Marcos has in the past used the Philippines to further his own interests, so he should now be used to buy time for his country. Then he should be made to go. □

Owen Harries is co-editor of The National Interest, a foreign policy quarterly.

Carefully Sustain Reform

By Mortimer B. Zuckerman

WASHINGTON

Saying, "We felt we had to do something," 29 young workers walked off their jobs with the Philippine Government's Committee on Elections the Sunday after the voting. Later, at possible risk to themselves and their families, they stood before the press at a church altar in Manila and said there had been inconsistencies in the Government's computerized "quick count" of the Presidential vote. In so doing, they reflected a widespread spirit of passionate caring for the democratic process and free and fair elections. That spirit was the dominant memory I brought back from my experience as an observer with the American delegation monitoring the election.

We witnessed the dedication of farmers who lined up patiently to be fingerprinted, (five times), to sign voter lists (four times), to be stamped with indelible ink (on their forefingers) so they couldn't vote twice. Almost every vote and vote count was examined by an official local observer as well representatives of the Government party, the official opposition and the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections, a citizen watchdog agency. A Congressman with whom I was traveling put it well: "This is an American civics class in action." It was more than that; it was an institutionalized democratic process, a reform that the United States encouraged and a reform that has transformed Philippine political life.

Since my return, I've been struck by the difference between the news media's focus on the violence that, in the short term, creates such good television images, and the democratic reforms that could be far more important in the longer term. To wit: A vigorous two-party system emerged after 15 years of martial law and rubber stamp elections. The opposition media displayed robust freedom during the election. The army stayed out of the election. The citizen watchdog group attracted an astonishing 500,000 volunteers, enabling it to supervise more than 80 percent of the precincts — a record.

Despite these reforms, election fraud has greatly diminished the Government's legitimacy and intensified the succession crisis. In light of this seemingly contradictory result, what should American policy be?

The central goal must be to plan for Mr. Marcos's departure and to help sustain a peaceful, democratic means of choosing a successor. To that end, it is essential that we support constitutional processes so the succession can be legitimate and peaceful. Only a democratic and constitutional government will have the legitimacy necessary to deal with the country's economic crisis and address the growing Communist insurgency. We must walk a careful line between condemning fraud and violence and supporting the reforms essential to a constitutional transfer of power. Openly encouraging an effort to force Mr. Marcos out of power would only give him an excuse to impose martial law. The probable result would be to snuff out the budding two-party process and set back the hope for a peaceful succession.

The United States casts a giant shadow in the Philippines, but we must not overestimate our leverage. Mr. Marcos controls the armed forces and the civil guards. He has strong local political alliances. The land reforms of the 1970's have earned him considerable support in the rural areas. We probably cannot dislodge him, as some would like.

Even the threat of a reduction in aid must be carefully calibrated. If the consequence of such a step is to wipe out the recent democratic reforms, who gains? Not the Filipino people, who would lose politically and economically. Not the United States, which must enhance the prospect of democracy and retard the Communist insurgency.

We should consider instead continuing aid, especially military aid, making it contingent on retention of the democratic processes now in place. We could even redirect economic aid through the Roman Catholic Church. And we should press for further reforms in the military and economy.

In substance, the Marcos era is over — or will be soon. The United States by itself is powerless to give birth to the post-Marcos era. We must preserve the leverage we have to make sure the rebirth of political leadership after President Marcos is democratic and peaceful. □

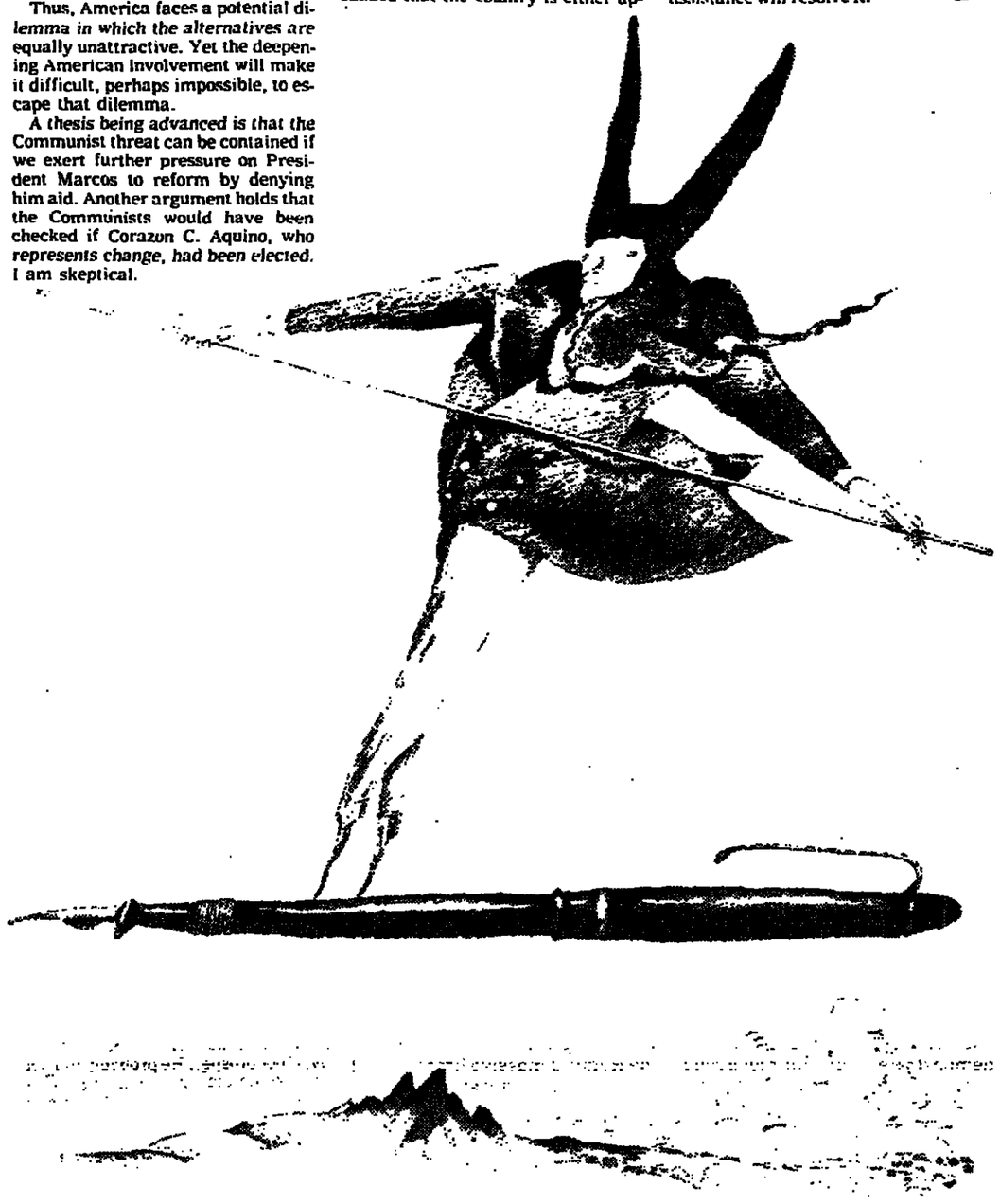
Mortimer B. Zuckerman is chairman and editor in chief of U.S. News & World Report.

In the first place, Mr. Marcos has no intention of dismantling the autocratic regime he has built up over 20 years, even though it is visibly on the verge of collapse. His announced reforms are merely a rearrangement of deck chairs on the Titanic.

As her astonishing performance demonstrated, Mrs. Aquino managed to crystallize an opposition to Mr. Marcos that surprised Mr. Marcos himself. But little in her campaign proposals suggested that, if elected, she would have given the Philippines the drastic overhaul it desperately needs.

After more than 25 years of reporting from the Philippines, I am persuaded that the country is either approaching or has already reached what the Marxists call a "revolutionary condition." The Communists are succeeding because this society has been dominated too long by an oligarchy that, out of greed or neglect, permits appalling extremes of wealth and poverty. The Roman Catholic Church recognizes this reality, and many of its humane aims parallel those of the Communists. A key difference, however, is that the Communists have guns.

As the situation deteriorates, many Filipinos will undoubtedly appeal to the United States for help. But the problem of the Philippines is their problem, and no amount of American assistance will resolve it. □



Tullio Pericoli

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Flora Lewis

Chicken Or Egg?

PARIS

Without quite admitting it, the Reagan Administration has turned America's formal policy on nuclear testing on its head.

This could be veiled so long as the Russians refused verification measures to make sure any cheating could be immediately detected. But now Mikhail Gorbachev has told the 40-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva that the Soviet Union "is agreeable to the most strict control over a ban on nuclear weapons tests, including on-site inspections and the use of all achievements in seismology."

But instead of renewing negotiations with the Russians on a comprehensive test ban, broken off by President Reagan, Washington has reversed its argument. The official Defense Department line is no longer that the U.S. can't be certain that the Russians aren't conducting sneak tests. It is that the U.S. has to continue its own testing so long as it must rely on nuclear deterrence.

The position was spelled out in a letter from Deputy Assistant Secretary Frank J. Gaffney Jr., designated to reply to Representative Ed Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, who had asked Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger why weapons weren't designed to be reliable without continued tests.

The Senate has passed a resolution calling on the Administration to resume full test ban negotiations. There are 207 co-sponsors of a similar House resolution and they are getting increasingly irritated with the Orwellian arguments of the Administration.

Mr. Gaffney's letter said a "comprehensive test ban that strengthens global stability and enhances security has been a long-term objective of the U.S. for some time." But he went on to claim that a ban "in the foreseeable future would not strengthen

Washington reverses its argument on nuclear testing

stability but rather lead to a less secure and more dangerous world . . ."

The upside-down premise of this assertion was that, without testing, both the U.S. and the Russians would worry whether their arsenals were still in working order and might get edgier. The "long-term" goal of when it might be acceptable to stop making more and better nuclear weapons was defined as "a time when a nuclear deterrent is no longer as essential an element as currently for internal security and stability."

Secretary Weinberger has said about the same, that tests to improve weapons and prove they work have to continue until there is either a reliable defense against them ("Star Wars") or a vast reduction in arsenals. In other words, first demonstrate that the weapons are obsolete or nonexistent, then we'll think about stopping tests in order to make new ones.

Hidden behind this gobbledygook is the Administration's desire to keep working on the X-ray laser, which requires underground nuclear explosions. Out loud, the official stand is that tests have to be conducted on existing weapons from time to time to check them out again.

This is also a circular argument, since weapons could be designed to assure reliability if the designers weren't so keen to keep trying out new types. Representative Markey wrote to Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, head of the Atomic Energy Commission in the early days, to ask what the policy used to be and whether tests of existing weapons were always considered necessary. They have rarely been conducted.

Dr. Seaborg replied that "our national policy was to seek a comprehensive test ban. I do not recall that the proof testing of stockpiled nuclear weapons was ever an issue in this connection. It is my impression that the same situation prevailed during most of the 1970's."

The U.S. committed itself to seeking the end of tests in the preamble to the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty and in Article 6 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968, which pledges it "to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end."

The current treaty threshold on nuclear tests is 150 kilotons, quite high enough for everything the nuclear weapons builders want to do. In response to the argument that you can never be absolutely certain that weak shock waves were an earthquake and not a secret test, there have been proposals to set a low limit, one to five kilotons, above which an explosion would be surely detectable. But the Administration isn't interested.

If it continues to refuse negotiations to see how far Mr. Gorbachev is willing to go to guarantee "strict control," Washington will be telling the world that it would rather continue its own tests than stop the Russians, that it likes the nuclear arms race. □

Arts & Leisure

'Lady Jane' Revives Historical Romance

Graham Attwood

Filming "Lady Jane," Trevor Nunn, center, directs Helena Bonham Carter in the title role, while Cary Elwes, who plays Guilford Dudley, her husband, looks on at right.

By MICHAEL BILLINGTON

LONDON

Jane Austen thought she was a prig. Charles Dickens regarded her as a martyr. But, however strong past opinions about her, it is unlikely that the name of Lady Jane Grey — Queen of England for precisely nine days in July 1553 — is all that familiar to moviegoers. Undaunted, Paramount recently released "Lady Jane," a new $8.5 million film about her, at a time when costume historical drama is out of vogue. Even more remarkably, the film represents a triple feature-film debut — for its 18-year-old star, Helena Bonham Carter, its writer, David Edgar, and its director, Trevor Nunn.

How is it that, in the age of Rocky and Rambo, a film about a fascinating footnote of English history came to be made? The idea originated some years back with the film's Canadian-born producer, Peter Snell, who offered a Lady Jane project, to be called "Tudor Rose," to the then head of Paramount, Jeffrey Katzenberg. Coincidentally, Mr. Katzenberg had been wooing Trevor Nunn, joint artistic director of Britain's Royal Shakespeare Company, to make a movie and had offered him a script about the dance-and-disco revolution, which he politely declined. That was "Flashdance."

"Some time after," Mr. Nunn explains, "I saw Jeffrey Katzenberg in the Russian Tea Room and went up to him and said, 'You owe me a lot of money.' He turned white until I explained that, had I directed 'Flashdance' it would have been an ordinary English movie and that Paramount would not now be raking in millions of dollars. I asked him what he was going to do about it but added that he'd got me completely wrong: that, at heart, I was a classicist rather than director of musicals. It stuck in his mind so that when Peter Snell brought him the Lady Jane idea, he said he would put it into production if Snell would agree to this classicist director. It was Katzenberg's perception that it was time for the historical genre to come back. He also realized the story, however finally treated, was going to be more serious and sociopolitical than the original outline."

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That seriousness stems from the track record of the people involved. Mr. Nunn made his name in Shakespeare and has only lately become a director of hit musicals such as "Cats," "Starlight Express" and "Les Miserables." David Edgar is a radical English playwright who achieved wider fame with his 8½-hour version of "Nicholas Nickleby." Together Mr. Nunn and Mr. Edgar have made a partly speculative romantic drama about Lady Jane Grey, who at 16 had queenship thrust upon her as the result of a dynastic coup. The chief architect of the plot was the Machiavellian John Dudley, Earl of Northumberland (played, in the film, by John Wood). In 1553 he persuaded the dying Edward VI to sign a will that would exclude Henry VIII's daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, from power, prevent a Catholic succession and place on the throne a distant heir, Lady Jane Grey. At the same time, Dudley fixed an "arranged" marriage between his son, Guilford, and Lady Jane and assumed Lord Presidency of the Privy Council. In the end, there was a popular reaction against the plot and the participants were all executed by the incoming Queen Mary.

In the film, Lady Jane is a prim, Plato-reading scholar who falls in love with her imposed, 17-year-old husband and who, along with him, dreams up a Utopian program of social reform which involves counterinflationary tactics and giving common land back to the people. Is there a shred of evidence for all this?

"Not much is known about Lady Jane," says Trevor Nunn. "It's like trying to make a film about Shakespeare. You've got date of birth, death and odd documents, and most of it you have to fill in, which is why a huge amount of legend is attached to her; but the biggest question of all is whether her political shotgun-marriage turned into passionate love. I've discovered the idea of the romance dates back two centuries. What is certainly true is that Jane was an individualist who would stand up against all comers. We know that she was a tough thinker who was in correspondence with European scholars, and a Protestant who passionately upheld the new faith. In the film Guilford urges her to apply her faith and argues for her responsibility to other people. That is David Edgar expanding and extrapolating. But, though I'm not suggesting a comparison, we've invented no more than Shakespeare did with his historical characters."

David Edgar is unapologetic about the element of invention. "There is not a lot of evidence," he says, "that Lady Jane went beyond the natural prejudices of her class. There is positive evidence against the idea that Guilford Dudley was anything like he was in the film. He seems to have been a fairly wimpish figure. But we have reinvented Guilford Dudley as a Prince Hal black-sheep figure with a strong sense of the public world, to make a 'what if' movie. What if Lady Jane had fallen in love with Guilford; and what if the two of them had had a vision of a Utopia they would like the chance to implement?

"What I was trying to do was find a way of presenting the story that would both be accurate in terms of the time and make sense to a mass audience, rather as Robert Bolt did brilliantly in 'A Man for All Seasons.' I was also using a romantic love story as a way of presenting the power of religion and the afterlife. I wanted to present a modern audience with a view of an age where the dominant issue was, to us, an obscure piece of theology: whether a piece of bread did or did not become the actual body of Christ."

We are clearly a long way from the costume-romp view of English history. But why did two theatrically-committed people (Trevor Nunn, one producer jokingly remarked, is busy until the 21st century) so much want to make "Lady Jane"?

"What I saw in the story," says Mr. Nunn, "was, in the purest sense, a tragedy. In a way it's not dissimilar from 'Romeo and Juliet': the disaster is in the lovers themselves as well as the surrounding society. Once they meet and unite, it's inevitable they must come to grief; and because it's inevitable it's horrifying. But, as in 'Romeo and Juliet,' we should have a sense that whatever existed between the two young people, it's unsmirched and uncompromised. I hope the story has relevance today: two young people believing their principles were more important than earthly pleasures of any kind. If it was to have application, it couldn't possibly be a story about people who agreed to that kind of power because they enjoyed wearing the clothes. They had to have a larger purpose. We have taken a liberty with what is known but not so monstrous as to be disprovable."

David Edgar sees the film as bucking, rather than confirming, a trend. "As the cinema audience has got younger, films have generally got cruder. 'The Wild Bunch' has become 'Rambo,' the sophisticated western has turned into the Spielberg thriller, science-fiction has turned into 'E.T.,' 'The Graduate' has become 'Animal House' onward, and romance films have got schlockier and schlockier. When Trevor initially took me out to lunch to ask me to write the film, I jokingly said, 'I don't do love.' But I was fascinated in having a go at a serious love story in which the fact of being in love did not denude the people of intellect or a concern with things outside the bedroom. I came innocently to the form and was keen to do a film in which the heroes were kids, the villains were adults and in which the basic idea was youthful idealism exploited by middle-aged power ending in tragedy."

Director, writer and star all, in fact, came to the medium innocently. Mr. Nunn had previously made a film of his theater-based "Hedda Gabler," with Glenda Jackson, but was fresh to feature films. This project has given him an infatuation with movies, a fixed determination to make another and a lingering frustration with the inevitable compromises. Specifically, he says that he and the designer, Allan Cameron (who worked on "1984"), wanted to establish "that the story was taking place in a world that was changing very fast and therefore in a world that was being knocked down while other things were being built up. I think we hung onto a proper sense of scale and a feeling the story was happening to well-to-do families and not great historical characters."

David Edgar, who on the one trans-Atlantic trip the film involved read William Goldman's "Adventures in the Screen Trade," exudes relief that in his first outing so much of what he hoped for survived five script drafts and ended up on the screen. The third newcomer is Helena Bonham Carter; and, like Jane Grey, she has a distinguished lineage. She is the great granddaughter of the Liberal Prime Minister Lord Asquith, and the great-niece of the film director Anthony Asquith. She was Mr. Nunn's emphatic choice from a score of applicants.

"On the first day of preproduction work," says Mr. Nunn, "I saw her photo on top of a pile, stared at it and thought it a very unusual and remarkable face: one that combines childlike innocence and adult sensuality. In theater casting, there must be a palpable gap between the person you've cast and the part they're playing: that's what provides the energy of the performance. That sense of crossing the gap is what we respond to. In cinema, that essentially must not exist. What the camera scrutinizes must be the thing itself. Helena has the character's width of perception, and there is little she doesn't know about life with the top two percent."

She is backed by a theatrically-trained cast (many recruited from the R.S.C.), and the film, shot over 11 weeks, has the decided bonus of authentic Tudor locations. But it is David Edgar who pins down the ultimate purpose behind the film: "To do what Trevor Nunn has done in other spheres, which is to take a popular form and inject nobility of purpose into its execution." ■

Michael Billington frequently reports on the cultural scene in England.

Patti La Belle: A Pop Diva

By STEPHEN HOLDEN

In every Patti La Belle show, there comes a point during the ballad, "Isn't a Shame," when the singer abandons all pretenses of control. Sinking to the floor, she begins wailing with fire-engine force and beating the stage with her fists in an emotional frenzy. On many nights, the singer doesn't stop there. Transported, clenching her eyes tightly shut, she turns over on her back and begins a slow, accelerating roll across the stage. This final act of letting go often works an audience into near pandemonium.

"The rolling was a spontaneous thing that began one night two years ago year at the Gershwin Theater," Miss La Belle explained the other day. "When I don't feel the spirit, I can't do it. But once I start to roll, I get completely carried away. One time I almost ended up in the orchestra pit, and another time I destroyed the beautiful beaded gown I was wearing."

Until recently, the only people who paid much attention to the flamboyant 41-year-old entertainer belonged to her adoring cult, which has welcomed each new peak of emotional pyrotechnics with wild approval. It is that cult that has sustained Miss La Belle's faith during the leaner years of a show business career that spans nearly 25 years.

"My public has had such belief in me that I've had to believe in myself," she said. "If the public hadn't been in my corner, I would have given up a long time ago."

Last Tuesday evening, the singer opened a two-week engagement at the Minskoff Theater that has since been extended to a month. The typically lavish show includes a large orchestra and elaborate new costumes. And as Miss La Belle's shows have done for years, this one concludes with her 10-minute, pop-gospel version of "Over the Rainbow." Miss La Belle began performing Judy Garland's signature song in the early 60's when she was the lead singer of Patti La Belle and the Bluebelles. "I had never heard her version when we started doing it at the Apollo Theater," Miss La Belle said. "In fact, I didn't know who Judy Garland was."

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Miss La Belle's recording career, which has been in a holding pattern for eight years, finally seems about to take off. Next month, MCA Records will release her first album for the label, entitled "Winner." Made with a who's who of hot producers and songwriters, including Richard Perry, Burt Bacharach and Carole Bayer Sager, Nickolas Ashford and Valerie Simpson, and Michael McDonald, who sings with her on the first single, "On My Own," the album cost nearly a million dollars to produce.

Mike Fuller/CBS

"Onstage, all the feelings I've kept bottled up come out."

Miss La Belle's Broadway engagement and the release of a probable blockbuster album come on the heels of several remarkable TV appearances. At the end of the Live Aid extravaganza last July, Miss La Belle grabbed the microphone and practically stole the show with her ringing solo chorus of "We Are the World," and on the all-star program, "Motown Returns to Apollo," she upstaged a score of veteran pop-soul singers. Last Thanksgiving Miss La Belle finally became the host of her own TV special.

A classic show business example of split personality, Miss La Belle is a demure, soft-spoken woman off the stage, but once in the spotlight she becomes a whooping, hollering diva parading an Art-Deco hairdo and openly weeping during emotional ballads like "The Wind Beneath My Wings."

"When I get on the stage, all the feelings I've kept bottled up come out," she said. "In my everyday life, I don't know how to express anger, so when I'm singing and beating on the floor I'm probably beating someone up."

Growing up in a middle-class Philadelphia family, Miss La Belle had an isolated, unhappy childhood. "I was a strange, homely little bird with red hair that eventually changed color as I grew older," she said. "I was so shy that my mother offered to pay me to go out and play with the other children, but I still wouldn't go. I used to stay inside the house and sing in front of the mirror. My favorite songs were 'I Loves You Porgy,' 'The Party's Over' and 'My Funny Valentine.' I never had any role models as a vocalist, but my favorite singers were Nina Simone, Gloria Lynne and Dakota Staton."

If Miss La Belle likes to flaunt an unrestrained agonized emotionality on the stage, her personal life is stable and settled. Rather than moving to New York or Los Angeles, she has chosen to remain in Philadelphia. For the last 16 years she has been married to Armstead Edwards, a former school principal who now comanages her career and runs a boutique that the couple owns in Philadelphia. They have a 12-year-old son, Zuri, and two adopted sons, Stanley and Dodd, both in their 20's.

It is obvious to everyone who has followed the singer through her ups and downs that Patti La Belle's moment has arrived. The recent soul music revival has seen dramatic career resurgences by Tina Turner, Aretha Franklin and Dionne Warwick, three women who, like Patti La Belle, are over 40.

The singer has goals that are even bigger than her voice. "I want to become a household word and be richer than Onassis," she said. "Then I can feed some of the people in the street and give them shelter and clothing.

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Ma'barot heritage

Joel Rebibo reports on a complex social problem

(David Rubinger)

THE SHACK villages that housed Moroccan immigrants arriving in the Fifties and Sixties have long since been torn down, but life in the ma'barot has left tell-tale marks on the children who grew up there.

"The boys saw their fathers hanging around the house in pyjamas for days, taking years to find even menial labour," says social worker Hanna Yekel. "The girls were raising their younger brothers and sisters from the age of five, because the mothers had to take jobs to support the family."

Those boys, who were raised by adoring mothers, are now in their thirties and are frustrated by the boring, low-paying jobs they are limited to by a ninth grade education. The women are worn down, and have no enthusiasm for a second try at child rearing.

"They have no joy in their lives, nothing to hope for," says Yekel, who has treated some 350 couples. "They suffer from chronic sorrow."

"They need guidance in how to take control of their lives," says Yekel, head of the Hebrew University School of Social Work training centre, in Jerusalem's Gilo neighbourhood. "They feel they have no control over events. Life just happens to them."

Yekel has teamed up with Dr. Rami Benbenishty, a lecturer at the school of social work, to develop a new way of treating young families with little education and limited income.

"We don't concern ourselves with the psychodynamics of their problems," explains Benbenishty. "The programme is task-oriented and very structured. We identify their problems and then find a way to help them solve two or three of them."

The typical couple has been married six years and has two children. (When there are more than four children the couple has no energy to invest in their relationship, explains Yekel. They feel that everything should go to the children.) The husband, 30, has completed eighth or ninth grade, the wife, 27, a year more.

The programme requires the husband's participation and is carried out in the couple's home by a third-year social work student who meets with them for up to 90 minutes, once or twice a week for six to seven months.

Currently, 31 Gilo families are in this process. No outright criminals are included, but most of the husbands drink and play cards for high stakes. Some pass bad cheques and one or two have been involved in car thefts. In search of some excitement, one man went to Europe for a month without telling his wife.

Once the husband agrees to participate, the social worker helps the couple identify their problems. The Gilo group falls into four main categories: 46 per cent don't have minimal financial resources; 17 per cent neglect or abuse their children; 13 per cent have a family member with serious health problems; and 8 per cent of the husbands beat their wives.

"Wife-beating is relatively rare, mainly because the women will not put up with it," explains Yekel.

THAT DOESN'T mean that marriages are in good shape. Thirty-eight per cent of the women and 31 per cent of the men said they were not happy with their marriage.

"The biggest problem is that men don't want to help around the house or with the kids," says Yekel. "The women ask themselves, 'what am I getting out of this relationship? There's no real financial support and there's no help at home.'"

Divorces among these couples tend to be more common than in the population at large. They don't go to lawyers who prolong the legal proceedings and they have very little property to divide.

Some women, in their haste to break free, give up the one Prazot, government-subsidized apartment to which they are entitled, and take the children to mother's house to live. After a few months they realize they need a place of their own, but with no government subsidies they have no chance to buy or rent. It is not uncommon to find mothers who complain that they have no money for bread buying expensive packaged desserts for their children.

Social workers in the programme, working closely with their supervisors, provide marriage counselling and guidance in budget planning and parenting.

Husbands learn to draw up contracts with their wives, agreeing to participate in certain tasks in return for benefits like prepared meals and hot tea. Couples are encouraged to take half-hour walks and to talk for 10 minutes before going to bed. From time to time they are advised to go out for a movie.

Financially, couples need help in establishing priorities.

"The first priority is health fund dues," says Yekel. Poor families get behind on their dues and avoid doctors. The children get sicker then they ought to be and are finally taken to the emergency room, which is much more expensive.

Next are bills that must be paid if the adults are to stay out of jail. Many couples struggling under mountains of bills ask the courts to consolidate their debts and to let them pay a small amount each month. If, however, they don't pay this amount on time, they can be sent to jail.

One woman sold the expensive salon furniture she and her husband had unrealistically purchased right after their wedding in order to pay this bill. "We sat together on the floor of the empty room and cried," recalls Yekel. "It was so sad."

Mothers who stay at home are sometimes encouraged to take in a child for extra money or, rarely, are sent to free-loan societies.

PARENTS who complain that their children are ill-mannered and rowdy are often found to be the cause of the problem. "The mother says 'no' and the father says 'sure, go ahead,' and they wonder why the kid doesn't listen," says Yekel.

In spite of their vast experience raising children, the mothers are very eager to put the kids into day care centres. It is when they come to the welfare office in Gilo for child-care subsidies that they learn about the new treatment programme.

According to Yekel, many of the mothers lack patience and are insecure about their maternal abilities. They feel their kids will develop better in someone else's hands. They are tired.

"They don't get excited about their child's first steps or words," says Yekel. "For them this is the second time around."

While it is normal for parents of young children to be worn down, these couples don't see an end in sight. They are aware of birth control, but tend to be inconsistent in its use. "It's part of their conviction that life happens to you" explains Yekel.

Perhaps the most unique aspect of this new programme is that social workers use what Benbenishti calls a "shared language."

Reports are very systematic and thorough," explains Benbenishti, who ultimately hopes to use computers to create a data bank of information on families and treatments.

Both Benbenishti and Yekel stress that a majority of poor immigrants who came in the 1950s have succeeded. Their programme, which they hope will become nationwide, is meant for the minority who could not.

Sixty per cent of the families who have received this treatment say their lives have changed for the better.

Yekel recalls one case of a father of five daughters who wanted nothing to do with his children. The atmosphere at home was violent. After the treatment, Yekel paid a visit and the father answered the door holding his baby daughter in his arms. An older daughter talked of becoming a doctor, another of becoming a hairdresser and a third of becoming a nurse.

The father, who wouldn't put his baby down, beamed with pride. "These girls are my life."

Little people

RANDOMALIA / Miriam Arad

ONCE UPON a time mankind believed in dwarfs. We don't anymore, though we have at least as good reason to believe in them today as in former times, when their existence explained to every peasant and his wife why the cat had a sneezing fit, how come the milk turned overnight, and who took granny's pincushion away. I often yearn for those days.

Think how much simpler and more comprehensible life would be if we could see ourselves surrounded by those tiny, elusive creatures. I'm not talking of a little man inside the radio, or even in the fridge (you know, the one who turns on the light each time you open the door).

I'm talking of someone like the little pixie who goes about tilting pictures. They hang on the wall perfectly straight and true, your pictures, and high enough to be out of the reach of human hands. Then you look at them one morning, and lo and behold, a picture hangs askew – and I would like to know if you have a better explanation than the pixies. (I can hear them giggling now, the little picture-pushers.)

I am also quite prepared to assume that there sits a mannikin in my stomach, if not in yours. His job is to send the occasional aspirin or other analgesic I may swallow to where it's wanted, for I can't believe my stomach knows by itself whether I have a toothache (Go up, aspirin!) or a twisted ankle (Go down and to the left).

The same mannikin must be in charge of capsules as well. I fancy him sitting there, grave and responsible, and whenever a capsule lands in one's stomach – plunk! – up he leaps to separate the two halves and shake out their contents. I suspect medicine manufacturers believe in my little fellow too, and are eager to please him. Why else would they give their capsules such pretty colours?

THE PRESENCE of dwarfs would account for a great many things besides: not only things that go bump in the night, but all those obscure rustles, murmurs, gurgles and creakings that make your heart skip a beat when you're alone in the house. It would also account for the mysterious appearance of stains in the most unlikely places – such as the back of a shirt you have only worn five minutes (giggle, giggle) – and the no lesser mystery of a scratch or bruise materializing somewhere on your skin, when you know for a fact you haven't fallen, knocked against anything, or taken a walk through a briar patch.

Dwarfs are no doubt likewise responsible for the inconspicuous consumption that goes on in the average household. It isn't just food that vanishes. You buy a fat, new roll of Scotch tape, and after a week it has dwindled to a shadow of itself. Do the little people eat Scotch tape? Also cotton wool, paperclips, tissues, matches, soap, pencils, and all the other stuff you keep running out of at such an inexplicable rate?

Yes, and who sets alarm systems blaring suddenly in cars and shops, with not a human being anywhere in sight?

And where, for that matter, has my pincushion disappeared to?

Singing phrases

MUSIC

THE ISRAEL SINFONIETTA, Beersheba – Shalom Ronli-Riklis conducting; with Andrea Cappelletti, violin (Jerusalem Theatre – February 16). Respighi: Antiche Sabze ed Arie, Suite No. 3; Mozart: Violin Concerto No. 1, in B flat, K. 207; Stravinsky: "Pulcinella"; Rossini: "Il Barbiere de Siviglia" Overture. Under the patronage of the ambassador of Italy.

VIVA ITALIA: HERZLIYA CHAMBER ORCHESTRA – Harvey Bordowitz conducting; with Lily Tuneh, soprano; Zvia Litevsky, mezzo-soprano with Gittit Choir, Haifa and Misgav Regional Choir directed by Shimeon Ben Ami. (Haifa, Leo Beck Community Centre, February 12.) Corelli: Concerto Grosso in G Minor, Albinoni (Arr. Remo Giazotto): Adagio in G Minor; Rossini: String Sonata No.3 in C Major; Vivaldi: Gloria. (Under the Patronage of the Italian Cultural Institute).

Offering nothing new – or even unfamiliar – in the way of Italian composers, this Italian music programme offered instead another chance to hear violinist Andrea Cappelletti, whose solo recital some time back aroused a good deal of interest.

Cappelletti's approach to Mozart – and, in his encore, to Bach, – is conditioned by the Italian preference for *bel canto*, and he subordinates technical brilliance to singing out all phrases and runs. This is also expressed in his tone: sweet, mellifluous, pleasantly rounded and controlled, smooth and slightly cool. Tall and thin, with long, flowing hair, he resembles Niccolo Paganini. His performance, however, contrasted rather sharply with this impression and may weigh against the artist in final judgement. One expects more personal involvement from this young man, more emotional statements, more human warmth.

Shalom Ronli-Riklis is known as a faithful servant of the works in hand, and, accordingly, the orchestral contributions were all clean and precise, if rather sober. The orchestra might have injected more richness into the Respighi revival of Renaissance music, more exciting grotesquerie into Stravinsky's commentary and use of Pergolesi's music and more fire into the Rossini Overture. But, as always, the Israel Sinfonietta stood up to demands and fulfilled its task with aplomb. *YOHANAN BOEHM*

VIVA ITALIA proved to be a vivacious, enjoyable evening, bringing to the fore some recently initiated musical ensembles. The Herzliya Chamber Orchestra and the Gittit Choir were founded five years ago, and the Misgav Regional Choir is in its second year of musical activities.

The programme was mostly well chosen, especially the Baroque music. Both the Corelli Concerto Grosso and the Albinoni favourite were given competent renditions. The solo violinists, Leonid Kerbel and Patricia Gonzales, with cellist Ronit Atzmon and organist Yonit Weiss, fulfilled their tasks.

The Rossini was too demanding for the performers, and the result was rather unclear playing, lacking in synchronization and even in tuning, despite some good solos.

Harvey Bordowitz led the orchestra with efficiency and understanding. His movements clear and flexible, he elicited the orchestra's fine cooperation, especially in Vivaldi's demanding *Gloria*, which was given a lively performance that had clarity and drive. The choristers of both choirs sang with clear diction and dynamic shades. Lily Tuneh's voice was pleasant, Zvia Litevsky's solo was less clear in diction.

The zeal of the performers is to be praised, and they deserved the warm applause of the capacity audience.

ESTHER REUTER

The doctor who didn't take any notes

LAW REPORT
Asher Felix Landau

In the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Civil Appeals before Justice Aharon Barak, Justice Dov Levin, and Judge Yehuda Weiss, in the matter of Moshe Kantor, appellant, versus Dr. Shalom Musayeb and the Kupat Holim Clalit, respondents (C.A.58/82).

ON APRIL 1, 1978, the appellant felt pains in his legs, and was referred for orthopedic examination to a Kupat Holim Clalit clinic. He was X-rayed, but no significant indication was revealed.

On April 16, 1978, the pains became severe, and on April 19 he was examined by a neurologist, Prof. Yitzhak Parin, who gave him a letter for the doctor treating him. According to this letter, the appellant was suffering from an acute disc attack with a serious curviture of the spine and no patella (knee-cap) reflex.

Professor Parin wrote that the appellant must have absolute rest lying down and receive conservative treatment; and that if his condition deteriorated, he should be hospitalized for myelography. On the same day the appellant saw the first respondent, and handed him Professor Parin's letter. According to the appellant the respondent did not examine him, but only treated him with manipulations, gave him an injection, and sent him home with an instruction to return the next day.

On the next day, the appellant said, the respondent followed the same procedure, instructing him to return on April 21. On that day, however, the appellant said his condition became considerably worse, and by the time he reached the clinic he could not move and was brought to the respondent in a wheelchair.

ACCORDING to the appellant, the respondent again did not examine him, but at once instructed that he be placed in plaster. Since he could not stand up for this to be done, the nurse and the technician lifted him up, and he then supported himself with his hands in order that the plaster could be applied. Thereafter he was sent home in a taxi, and remained in bed with severe pains. The appellant said that from the same evening he did not defecate, and that he telephoned the respondent daily telling him that the pains were unbearable, that he had no feeling in his legs, and that he could not relieve himself. The respondent, however, gave him the same reply every time, telling him not to be spoilt, and to visit him again on April 26. Until then he was not told to visit the clinic again, nor did the respondent trouble to visit him.

The respondent admitted that he saw the appellant on April 19, and read Professor Parin's letter. He said, however, that he examined the appellant thoroughly, and since he found no neurological signs but only pain, he gave him conservative treatment. According to the respondent, he examined the appellant thoroughly also on April 20. However, he made no record of that visit since he received the appellant out of turn and not through the office, and therefore did not have his patient's card.

It was true, the respondent said, that the appellant reached him on April 21 in a wheelchair, but he did not regard that as anything exceptional. He again examined the appellant thoroughly, and not only did the latter not complain of weakness in his legs, but there were also no signs of this. Of this examination too there was no medical record.

The respondent then instructed that the appellant be placed in plaster which, the respondent added, could not have been applied unless the appellant was able to stand. The respondent agreed that he spoke to the appellant thereafter by phone, though not every day, but said that the latter complained only of pain. He therefore saw no reason to change his diagnosis or prescribe different treatment.

IT WAS not disputed that the appellant was brought to the clinic on April 26 in a serious condition, and that the respondent ordered his immediate admission to hospital for an operation on his spine. The operation, however, in the Sheba government hospital, was not completely successful, and the appellant has remained partially paralysed in his legs, and walks with difficulty.

The appellant sued the first respondent and Kupat Holim Clalit and also Professor Parin and the State, in the District Court for damages as the result of medical negligence. The claim was dismissed, and the appellant then appealed to the Supreme Court in respect of his claim against Dr. Musayeb and Kupat Holim Clalit.

The judgment of the Supreme Court was given by Justice Dov Levin. The District Court, he said, had accepted the first respondent's version of the facts in its entirety. It found, therefore, that he had not been negligent, and that the damage suffered by the appellant was unforeseeable in the sense that the respondent could not have anticipated a sudden sharp penetration by the disc, causing the severing of a nerve, which was the direct cause of the damage.

The District Court held that no fault could be found with the respondent's treatment of the appellant, or his recommendations. Counsel for the appellant had argued that the District Court had erred in accepting the respondent's version of the facts, and in any case had misapplied the law even on the basis that that version was correct.

AS A general rule, Justice Levin said, an appeal court does not interfere in the lower court's findings of fact. In the present case, however, the court could not accept the District Court's findings. It was a fact that from April 20 until the appellant's admission to hospital on April 26, the respondent had made no record whatever of his examinations of the appellant, nor of his findings. This was no small omission.

Such records were of paramount importance, and were a matter of normal routine, particularly in clinics and hospitals. They enabled the patient to receive proper treatment, and also enabled the continual review of his condition to ensure his receiving proper treatment in the future. Such records were also important as authentic and convincing evidence as to what happened at any particular time.

The Supreme Court had already stressed these points, and had held that where no proper explanation for not making such records was offered, the burden of proving disputed facts which the records could have clarified lies upon the doctor and the institution in which the medical services were given.

Justice Levin said that he agreed with this opinion, and would apply it in the present case in which the absence of records left vital questions unanswered, both as to April 20 and 21, and as to the telephone conversations.

It was impossible to know whether the respondent did or did not examine the appellant on the above dates, though there were some objective facts, Justice Levin pointed out, which supported the appellant's version. It was also impossible to know what was said in the phone conversations.

The respondent's reason for not making notes on April 20 and 21 was unacceptable. If the respondent did not have the appellant's card, he could have asked the office to bring it, or could have recorded what he did on a separate sheet of paper. The absence of any record made it impossible to say with any certainty that the respondent's version was correct, particularly since years had passed, and he had seen many other patients from April 1978 until he gave his evidence in court.

JUSTICE Levin then examined the medical evidence, citing the District Court's finding that the necessity for an operation in a case such as that of the appellant was to be judged by a doctor on the basis of three degrees of intensity – unbearable pain, where an operation may be necessary but not urgent; neurological symptoms, muscle weakness and lack of sensitivity, where an operation may be necessary within days; and muscle weakness in both legs, particularly when accompanied by disturbance in urination or defecation, where an operation is urgent.

Justice Levin then cited Supreme Court precedents under which the duty of care to be exercised by a doctor, within the context of sections 35 and 36 of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance (New Version), is the same as that demanded of any skilled professional man. In the case of doctors there are three stages – the diagnosis, deciding what treatment is to be given, and the treatment itself. It is not enough to rely on visible symptoms; the doctor must keep the patient's condition under constant review so that all the relevant symptoms will be brought to his knowledge. It is not sufficient to inquire what the doctor actually anticipated, but what he could and should have anticipated as the patient's condition developed.

In the present case, even if the factual findings of the District Court were accepted, the respondent did not satisfy the standard of care required. The fact that the appellant was brought to him on April 21 in a wheelchair should have warned him that conservative treatment was insufficient, and that intensive treatment – delayed until April 26 – was already necessary.

If, as the respondent testified, the appellant did not tell him on the phone that he could not defecate, he, the respondent, the professional man, should have asked the appellant whether that was the case or not. He, the doctor, and not the patient, knows what is important and unimportant. The respondent did not ask this question, and in the absence of any record, it is impossible to know at all what was said on the phone.

It seems that the respondent regarded the appellant as a nuisance, and as a man who couldn't stand pain, and therefore failed to take sufficient care. In any event, in the absence of any records, the appellant's version of what occurred should be preferred to that of the respondent.

For the above reasons the appeal was allowed, and the case remitted to the District Court to fix the amount of damages to be awarded to the appellant. The respondents were ordered to pay the appellant's costs in the appeal in the sum of IS2,000,000, with linkage and interest according to law.

Advocate Avner Binyamin appeared for the appellant, and Advocate Moshe Argov for the respondents.

The judgment was given on August 6, 1985.

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ad328-30-F24

The trials and tribulations of big business

Boeing flies high despite year of severe setbacks

WASHINGTON (Reuter). – Boeing has weathered the kind of year that gives publicity executives nightmares, yet the company is selling its 747s as fast as it can make them.

Two of its jumbo jets were involved in major accidents in 1985, and last month, Federal aviation officials announced that cracked frames had been discovered in four older 747s and ordered inspections performed on all U.S. 747s with more than 10,000 flights. An aviation official said that about 50 of the 747s had been checked, but no additional cracks had been found.

This kind of unwanted publicity could be a company's death knell, but Boeing says the corporation is flying high.

One Boeing representative told Reuters that the sale of its 747 supercarriers are expected to increase by two billion dollars this year.

One of last year's accidents was that of the Japan Airlines jumbo in August when 520 people died. The second disaster involved an Air India plane with the loss of 329 lives.

The Japanese crash, the worst single-plane disaster in aviation history, was blamed on the rupture of a rear wall in the passenger cabin. Following the accident, that U.S. National Transportation Safety Board recommended some design changes for 747 jets to strengthen the tail section of the aircraft. As to the Air India crash, many experts believe it was caused by a bomb.

Orders ban on missile firm

SAN DIEGO (AP). – The government has banned General Dynamics' Convair Division, which makes the Cruise missiles, from receiving new contracts involving government secrets because of repeated security lapses, according to a report published at the weekend.

Federal officials took the action against the defence contractor's San Diego division after security violations were uncovered by the Pentagon in a January inspection, the *San Diego Union* reported.

A series of admonitions from the Pentagon began in October 1984, when Convair received an unsatisfactory rating after a security inspection. The most recent allegations of lax security came after an inspection last month in which 22 secret documents were reported missing.

Dutch suspect on trial in tanker-sinking fraud

ROTTERDAM (AP). – The trial of a Dutch suspect in the Salem affair, a fraud case involving allegations of illegal oil sales to South Africa and the deliberate sinking of a supertanker, has been suspended to gather testimony from South African officials.

More than six years after the supertanker Salem sank in the Atlantic without leaving a trace of its cargo – 193,000 tons of crude oil – the court interrupted the fraud and forgery trial of Dutch businessman Anton Reidel for three months.

Reidel, who witnesses alleged was paid $32 million by the South African government for the Salem's cargo without ever owning it, faces a possible three-year prison term if convicted. Court testimony alleged that the Salem was sunk to cover up the illegal diversion of the oil to South Africa.

In several trials connceted with the affair in London, Athens and Houston, Texas, testimony indicated that the Salem, which sailed from Kuwait in December 1979, was secretly diverted to unload the crude oil in Durban, South Africa, in order to circumvent an Arab oil embargo. At the end of the following January the ship sank off the coast of Senegal.

TOURISM BRIEFS

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TICHO HOUSE in Jerusalem, which opened a little under two years ago, has become a major tourist attraction. Its appeal lies not only in the fact that this was where Anna Ticho painted some of her best works, but also in the architecture of the building; the grounds and the restaurant, which bring a picnic atmosphere to the hub of the city. Tomorrow, Ticho House, which is under the auspices of the Israel Museum, will host its first youth concert to introduce youngsters to baroque instruments and music.

USING THE PULPIT to promote tourism appears to be the aim of the Tourism Ministry, El Al and the Israel Bonds organization, which have joined forces to bring 200 rabbis of all streams on a three-day conference to Israel. The aim is to persuade them to encourage their congregations in the U.S. to embark on community tours to Israel. Conference participants will be addressed by President Chaim Herzog, Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir. The conference, which opens tomorrow at the Moriah Hotel in Jerusalem, will conclude on Thursday night with a prayer assembly at the Western Wall.

DIPLOMATIC relations with Spain have given impetus to a new commercial venture between Spain and Israel. Luis Diaz, general manager of Wagons Lits and its Intersol subsidiary, during a two-day visit to Israel last week, signed an agreement making Ophir Tours the sole Israel representative for his organization. The agreement obligates the signatories to promote tourism between the two countries. One of the benefits for Israeli travellers will be the acquisition of a Hotel Check, which provides for a room rate of $20 for a single occupant in a double room in some hundred hotels throughout Spain.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE changes in the Dan chain include the resignation of Rafi Sadeh as general manager of the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv. He has been succeeded by Shmuel Severin. The Dan Panorama, soon to be opened in the north of the country, will be managed by Michal Amir, and Victor Sasson is tipped as the incoming manager of the Dan Panorama on the Tel Aviv-Jaffa beachfront. That is, if the Dan chain finalizes its negotiations with Landeco for the purchase of the Astoria.

UZI YALON, the national president of the Israel Skal Club, was elected to a second term at the 28th annual Israel Skal convention at the Jordan River hotel in Tiberias.

THE ST. TROPEZ hotel in Eilat, formerly part of the Club Med network, is now under Isrotel management and will reopen during the next few months. The three-star 128-room St. Tropez is one of four hotels in the Isrotel chain in Eilat. A fifth, the Blue Bay, is located in Netanya.

Your money & your questions

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

QUESTION. – On July 16, 1985, acting on the advice of my banker, I purchased D.M. 28,600 and put it on a year's deposit in my *patam* account. The exchange rate at that time was $1=D.M. 2.86. On December 30, I bought 2,040,000 Japanese yen. The exchange rate at that time was yen 204=$1. On February 17, 1986, my banker suggested that he execute some "forward transactions" for me. He explained that by doing so he could guarantee me a profit due to the strengthening of the Japanese yen and the German mark against the dollar. Quite frankly, I relied on my banker and was too ashamed to ask him to explain this transaction. Could you enlighten an ignorant investor?

ANSWER. – Your banker should be congratulated on carrying out a successful investment strategy which resulted in substantial gain for you. Since your purchase of the German marks, that currency has appreciated by nearly 18 per cent against the dollar. Over the seven months that you have held the German marks, they have earned interest and will continue to do so until the end of the deposit period, at which point you will be credited with dollars as a result of your forward transaction. You have thus assured yourself of an 18 per cent gain over and above the interest earned on the deposit.

By the same token, the Japanese yen has appreciated against the dollar from 204 to approximately 178.5. Once again, through the forward transaction you have been guaranteed a sum of dollars which takes into account an unusually big jump in the rate of exchange of the yen versus the dollar.

QUESTION. – Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, as part of his plan for economic recovery, has recommended a capital gains tax. I am more than confused. I read in the papers about the government's desire to improve conditions on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, so that companies will turn to it to raise funds, rather than turning to the banks for high-interest credit. The late finance minister Pinhas Sapir tried this exercise at one time and imposed a 25 per cent capital gains tax on stock exchange profits. The result was that people shunned the exchange for several years. Hasn't Kessar studied our economic history?

ANSWER – Knowing Kessar and his desire to tax the rich so as to help the weak, I find that the concept is in keeping with his philosophy, and therefore not surprising. Personally, I favour a plan for extending tax alleviation to investors who will buy the shares of industrial companies via the stock exchange. This is one of the ways to stimulate economic growth. Many people feel that increases in taxation will only prove counter-productive.

Ecumenical Institute for Theological Research
Tantur Public Lecture in English
Thursday, February 27
by Fr Elias Chacour
The Path to Reconciliation
In the Auditorium of the Ecumenical Institute at Tantur, commencing at 4.00 p.m. Tea will be served after the lecture.
Ample car parking space at Tantur. Buses 22 and 30 stop outside the main gate.
Located at the junction of the Hebron Road and the dual carriageway to Gilo.

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WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Early 20th Century Posters, avant-garde posters. Two Artists, Two Landscapes, works by Shalvah Segal and Eli Shvadron. ◊ Traditional Jewelry, Permanent Display, Jewish Ethnographic Jewelry. ◊ *Contemporary Art from Museum* Collection ◊ Milestones in Israel Art, major works of this century plus audio-visual programme (Ayala Zacks Abramov Pavilion and Spertus Hall). ◊ Building in Jerusalem, computer games to building with stone ◊ The Cosmic and the Divine, Andean textiles. ◊ Ancient Mirrors, display of Mirrors from Different Cultures ◊ "Nerot Mitzvah", Ideas for Light in Jewish Ritual. ◊ Placescape: 14 artists present versions of surrounding landscapes (Paley Centre, near Rockefeller Museum). ◊ *Permanent collection of archeology,* Judaica and ethnic art. ◊ **Rockefeller Museum: closed** till Feb. 28. ◊ **Borowsky Fine Arts Wing** closed Mar. 7-23 for repairs. **Visiting Hours: Main Museum** 10-5 At 11: Guided tour of Museum in English. 3: *Guided tour of Archaeology galleries in English.*

L.A. MAYER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3.30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holidays 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St.. Tel. 02-661291/2. Bus No.15.

Conducted tours

HADASSAH – Guided tour of all installations ★ Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadassah Mt. Scopus. ★ Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building. Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, 4a, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.

AMIT WOMEN. *(Formerly American Mizrachi Women).* Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 233231, 240529; Netanya 33744.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: *Dan Kulka* (1938-1979). Sculptures, drawings, paintings, photographs. *Museum Collection.* Museum Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-2; 5-9. Sat. 11-2; 7-10. Fri. closed. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion:** Scopes of Contemporary Drawing from Kunstmuseum Basel. **Visiting Hours:** Sun.-Thur. 10-1; 5-7, Fri. 10-1. Sat. 11-2.

Conducted Tours

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). *Free Morning Tours* – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.
WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 88817.
PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791, Jerusalem 244878.

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM, 26 Shabtai Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. *Exhibitions:* **Modern Art** – *Reuven Rubin, the portrait in his work in retrospective;* Ya'acov Hefetz, Sculptor; 17 Naive Artists. **Ancient Art** – Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, *Shikmona* finds. **Music and Ethnology** – Jewish costumes. 20 porcelain pieces from the Fela and Natan Celnik collection, U.S.A. Open: *Sun.-Thur. and Sat. 10-1; Tue. and Sat. also* 6-9. **Ticket includes admission to National Maritime, Prehistory and Japanese Art Museums.**

Miscellaneous

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

CLASSIFIEDS

appear on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
MONDAY/WEDNESDAY RATES: Minimum of NIS 12.88 for 8 words; each additional word NIS 1.61
FRIDAY and HOLIDAY EVE RATES: *Minimum of NIS 17.52 for 8 words; each additional word NIS 2.19. All rates include VAT.* **DEADLINES** *at our offices* – *Jerusalem:* Monday/Wednesday – 10 a.m. previous day, Friday – 5 p.m. on Wednesday; Tel Aviv and Haifa: 12 noon, 2 days before publication. Ads accepted at offices of *The Jerusalem Post* (see masthead on back page) and all recognized advertising agencies.

DWELLINGS

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LUXURY HOUSING Tel Aviv/Ramat Aviv/Ramat Hasharon/Herzliya Pituah. Canadian Intercontinental. Tel. 03-286222, Maldan.

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NORTH TEL AVIV apartment rentals. Contact specialists: Inter-Israel, Tel. 03-294141.

HERZLIYA

IN HERZLIYA PITUAH, 5 bedrooms, exclusive villa for rent. "Moran". Tel. 052-72759.

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Tel Aviv: Beni, 174 Dizengoff, 222386; Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 225142.
Netanya: Trufa, 2 Herzl, 28656.
Haifa: *Yavne, 7 Ibn Sinai, 672288.*

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Hadassah E.K. (internal, surgery, orthopedics, E.N.T.), Misgav Ladach (obstetrics), Shaare Zedek (ophthalmology).
Tel Aviv: Rokah *(pediatrics, internal,* surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, gynecology, internal, surgery, pediatrics).

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom emergency phone numbers (round the clock service).

Ashdod 41333	Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333	Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *5511111	Kiryat Shmona *44334
Beersheba 74767	Nahariya *923333
Carmiel *988555	Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 7233	*Rehovot *451333*
Hadera 22333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233	Safed 30333
Hatzor 36333	Tel Aviv *240111
Holon 803133	Tiberias *90111

Mobile Intensive Care *Unit (MICU) service in the area around the clock.*
*101 Emergency phone number in most areas.

"Eran" – Mental Health First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa *672222,* Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call *Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem – 245554, and* Haifa 88791.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information *in case of poisoning.*

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. *03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday,* 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Fridays 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FLIGHTS

24–Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only *(Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)*

ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

7 Applaud the directors for weathering the storm (9)
8 Criminal taken in hand by the bishop (5)
10 The alternative must be to write—a Carmen chorus? (8)
11 Use division as an expedient way to conquer (6)
12 He gets record assistance (4)
13 Oil strike? Then pay up (5, 3)
15 Flesh tongs for edible mushrooms (7)
17 Northern Briton swallowed Communist forecast (7)
20 Fail isn't his resolution (8)
22 Only a thick-witted type would get hooked on it (4)
25 One who runs after a second drink (6)
26 Socialite who responds to the whip (5, 3)
27 Refuse organic food (5)
28 Timid fellow used as a cat's paw (9)

DOWN

1 Go into everything to construct a computer language (5)
2 Area of activity for an all-rounder (6)
3 What the pet shop did to make money when cheated (4, 1, 3)
4 Something to lean on to catch the attention in Maidenhead — just the opposite (7)
5 Red Indian boy gets hearty congratulations (5, 3)
6 Convivial drink unsuited to a heated exchange of blows (4, 5)
9 Wood dresser ads, so we hear (4)
14 Finish preferred by the stripped-pine enthusiast (6, 3)
16 Marxist policy for bellicose students (5, 3)
18 Charity contradicts accepted pedestrian code (3, 5)
19 Increase the pace — of your social life? (4, 3)
21 Wrought iron medicine-case from Japan (4)
23 Profit from sack (3, 3)
24 Don't declare a riot weapon (5)

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

ON THE AIR

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Boyce: Sinfonia No.7 (St. Martin/Marriner); Corelli: Violin Sonata
7.30 Haydn: *Sinfonia Concertante for* Wind Instruments (Collegium Aureum); Mozart: Piano Quartet in G minor, K.478 (Levine, Mann, Ozonian, Harrell); Rimsky-*Korsakov: Capriccio Espagnole* (Chicago/Barenboim); Milhaud: "Le Boeuf sur le toit" (Kremer); Piazola: Concerto for Five; Weill: Suite from "Three-Penny Opera"
9.30 *Beethoven:* Trio, Op.38 (after the Septet, Beaux Arts); Brahms: Violin Concerto (Perlman, Chicago/Giulini); Berlioz: *Symphonie Fantastique (Chicago/* Abbado)
12.05 Israel Flute Quartet – Telemann: Quartet in G minor; Mozart: Quartet in C major, K.285; Perla: "Bicycle Trip"
13.00 Warlock: "Capriol" Suite; Folksongs from the British Isles (Joan Baez); *Beethoven: Folksongs from the British* Isles (Peter Schreier, Edith Mathis); Mendelssohn: Symphony No.3 (New York/Bernstein)
15.05 From the New Music Weeks in Witten 1985 – Guenther Bialas: Harp Quintet (Storck); From Radio Austria – *Heinz-Karl Gruber: "Frankenstein!!"*
16.00 Vivaldi: "Gloria" (Sperber); Schumann: Etudes Symphoniques (S. Richter); *Mahler: Symphony No.2* (Cotrubas, Ludwig, Vienna/Mehta)
18.30 Liturgica '85 – Vocal Ensemble from *Hamburg, Klaus Peter conducting – Music* by Schuetz, Campra, Bach, Wolf, Verdi, Mauersberger and Hartson
20.05 Haydn: Trio in E minor (Yuval)
20.30 *Symphony Orchestra of Radio Berlin,* Mstislav Rostropovich conducting – Beethoven: Symphony No.4 Shostakovich: Symphony No.4
22.30 *Folkmusic from Peru* (part 4)
23.00 Schumann – "Kinderszenen"; "Waldszenen"; "Bunte Blaetter"

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – *with Benny Hendel*
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 *School Broadcasts*
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Story and Song
13.00 *News in English*
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.05 *Radio Drama*
17.20 Everyman's University
18.06 Jewish Traditions
18.47 *Bible Reading*
19.05 Reflections on the Portion of the Week
19.30 *Programmes for Olim*
22.05 Night Connection

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.53 Green Light – drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 *Safe Journey*
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.10 All Shades of the Network
12.10 Open Line – news and music
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.06 Matters of Interest
15.10 Magic Moments
16.05 Songs and Homework
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.06 Free Period – education magazine
18.45 Today in Sport
19.05 Today – *radio newsreel*
19.35 Law and Justice Magazine
20.05 Cantorial Hit Parade
22.05 Jazz Corner
23.05 *Treasure Hunt*

Army

6.10 Morning Sounds
6.30 University on the Air
7.07 "707" – with Adi Talmor
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 Right Now – with Rafi Reshef
11.05 *The Old Days – with Orly Yaniv*
13.05 Israeli Style – with Eli Yisraeli
15.05 What's Doing – with Erez Tal
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 *Evening Newsreel*
18.05 Economics Magazine
19.05 Radio Radio
20.05 *Israeli Hit Parade*
21.00 Mabat – TV newsreel
21.30 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 *Popular songs*
23.05 On Books and Readers (repeat)
00.05 Night Birds

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS
7 German songs
8 Scribe
10 Discoloration
11 Overeat
12 Newts
13 Shoulder cover
17 Healthy-looking
18 Offensive froth
22 Air-raid warning
23 Ecstasy
24 Open-mouthed
25 Funeral vehicle

DOWN
1 Fly lightly
2 Hide
3 Great danger
4 Famous pope
5 Unadorned
6 Given liberty
9 Trickery
14 Satisfied
15 Get possession of
16 Hampers
19 Estimate
20 Jumped
21 Noticed

Yesterday's Solution

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: [illegible] 9 Beryl, 10 Pungent, 11 Elf, 13 Oversight, 14 Record, 16 Hammer, 18 Detective, 20 New, 22 Erosive, 23 Store, 25 Suspense, 26 Bend. DOWN: 1 Noble, 2 Car, 4 Osprey, 5 Amnesia, 6 Clergyman 7 Rotator, 8 Also, 12 Facetious, 14 Redress, 15 Receive, 17 Liners, 19 Ease, 21 Wield, 24 One.

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.15 *School Broadcasts* **14.00** The Children *from Shchunat Haim* **14.25** *The Earth* **14.40** Follow Me **15.00** Making Magic **15.25** No Secrets **15.50** 100 Famous *Paintings* **16.00** *Voluntary Work* – volunteers during the Second World War **16.35** Young Talent **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Alice *in Wonderland. Part 2 of a* 26-part animated serial based on the book by Lewis Carroll
18.00 Problems of High School Children
ARABIC-LANGUAGE *programmes:*
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Programme Trailer
18.35 Sports
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a news roundup
20.02 *Fame – drama series:* The Ballad of Ray Claxton
20.50 Beauty Spot – tips on hikes and trips
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.30 *Near Ones and Dear Ones – Israeli* series
22.00 This Is the Time
22.50 Bulman. Part 11 of a 13-part *suspense series starring* Don Henderson: A Cup for the Winner
23.40 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17.30 Cartoons **18.00** French Hour **19.30** News in Hebrew **20.00** News in Arabic **20.30** Carol Burnett and friends **21.10** American Short Story **22.00** News in English **22.20** Dallas
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A north):
13.00 Woody Woodpecker **13.30** Another Life **14.00** *700 Club* **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** *Afternoon Movie* **16.30** Spider-man **17.00** Super Book **17.30** Muppets **18.00** Happy Days **18.30** Laverne & Shirley **19.00** News **20.00** Magnum P.I. **21.00** Another Life **21.30** NBA **23.30** 700 Club

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4.30, 7, 9
Eden: White Nights 4.15, 6.45, 9.15; **Edison:** *Death Wish III;* **Habira:** Gulag 4.30, 6.45, 9; **Kfir:** Rocky IV; **Mitchell:** Target 6.45, 9.15; **Orgil:** Year of the Dragon 4, 6.30, 9; **Orna:** *Parole de Flic;* **Ron:** The Lover; **Semadar:** Kaos 6.30, 9.15; **Binyenei Ha'uma:** When Father was Away on Business 6.45, 9; **Beit Agron:** *American Ninja 4; Everything You Always* Wanted to Know About Sex 6; Singin' in the Rain 7.45; Neighbours 9.45; Tarzoon, midnight; **Cinematheque:** *The Island 7;* Treasure of the Sierra Madre 7; O Lucky Man 9; La Passion de Jeanne d'Arc 9.15

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Allenby: Naked Face 5, 7.30, 9.30; **Beit Leissin:** *Fright Night 11.15 p.m.;* **Ben-Yehuda:** Back to the Future; **Chen 1:** Year of the Dragon 4.15, 7, 9.45; **Chen 2:** American Flyer 5, 7.20, 9.45; **Chen 3:** *Marie 5, 7.20, 9.45;* **Chen 4:** Doin' Time 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; **Chen 5:** The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7, *9.40;* **Cinema One:** *American Ninja 5, 8;* **Cinema Two:** Purple Rose of Cairo; **Dekel:** White Nights 7, 9.30; **Drive-In:** The Falcon and the Snowman 7.15, 9.30; *Sex film, 12 midnight;* **Esther:** Red Sonia; **Gat:** Twice in a Lifetime; **Gordon:** Choose Me; **Hod:** Death Wish III; **Lev I:** Target *1.30, 4.50,* 7.15, 9.30; **Lev II:** *Bonnie and Clyde* 2, 5, 7.30, 9.40; **Limor Hamehudash:** Prizzi's Honor 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Maxim:** Birdy 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Mograbi:** Commando; **Orly:** And the Ship Sails On 4.30, 7, 9; **Paris:** When Night Falls 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; **Peer:** When Father Was Away on Business 4.15, 7, 9.30; **Shahaf:** The Lover; **Studio:** *Jagged Edge;* **Tchelet:** Plenty 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Tel Aviv:** Rocky IV; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Favorites of the Moon; **Zafon:** Ran 6.15, 9.30; **Israel Cinematheque:** Sweet Hours 7; Dead Men Don't Wear Plaid 9.30; **Tamuz Hamehudash:** *Clockwork Orange* 6.45, 9.30

HAIFA 4.30, 6.45, 9
Amphitheatre: Back to the Future 4.30, 7, 9.15; **Armon:** Red Sonia; **Atzmon:** Death Wish III, 4.30, 7, 9; **Chen:** Commando; **Moriah:** closed; **Orah:** *The Lover* 4.30, 7, 9.15; **Orly:** Jagged Edge 6.45, 9; **Peer:** Plenty 4, 6.30, 9; **Ron:** Rocky IV 4, 6.45, 9.15; **Shavit:** Ran 6, 9; **Rav-Gat 1:** Year of *the Dragon 3.45, 6.30, 9.15;* **Rav-Gat 2:** White Nights 3.45, 6.30, 9.15; **Keren Or Hamehudash:** Kaos 6, 9; **Centre Culturel Francais:** Que la Fete Commence 9.30.

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Red Sonia 5, 7.15, 9.30; **Lily:** Prizzi's Honor 7, 9.30; Romancing the Stone 4.30; **Oasis:** Year of the Dragon *6.50, 9.30;* **Ordea:** Death Wish III, 7.15, 9.30; **Ramat Gan:** For Those I Loved 6.45, 9.30; **Rav-Gan 1:** Marie 5, 7.30, 9.40; **Rav-Gan 2:** Birdy 5, 7.20, 9.45; **Rav-Gan 3:** Plenty 4.30, 7.10, 9.40; **Rav-Gan 4:** Jagged Edge 5, 7.20, 9.45

HERZLIYA
David: Purple Rose *of* Cairo 7.15, 9.30; **Hechal:** Rocky IV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **Tiferet:** Commando 4.30, 7.15, 9.15

HOLON
Migdal: Zapped 7.15, 9.30; **Savoy:** Rocky IV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; **Armon Hamehudash:** Pray for Death 5, 7.15, 9.30

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Rocky IV, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Rocky IV, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: *Moving Violations 7;* Cotton Club 9.30

MARKET PLACE

MACABEE DEAN

Saving Tel Aviv's city centre

The physical deterioration of buildings that is turning much of Tel Aviv into near-slums can be halted by enforcing parking laws and at the same time providing more parking places.

"For Israelis the car is not only an extension of his family life, but few people will go apartment hunting without asking: is there a parking place? And those living in flats without a parking place threaten to move at the first opportunity. If this continues, the centre of Tel Aviv will soon become a decaying area, deserted by its residents," says Dov Ben-Meir, MK, who holds the traffic portfolio in the Municipality.

He describes the centre (not to be confused with the "city," that small financial area around Rehov Lilienblum) as running along the sea coast from the Yarkon River in the north to the Jaffa clock-tower in the south, and inland along Derech Petah Tikva. In this area live families who own 30,000 vehicles; in the rest of Tel Aviv families own another 70,000 vehicles. In addition, some 350,000 vehicles descend onto the city from out-of-town every day. True, some only pass through from north to south, or vice versa, but they clog its streets. The result is that the average speed of traffic in the centre is about 11 kilometres an hour.

In Tel Aviv's centre, which contains all the leading shops and all the commercial and financial headquarters, there are only 70,000 parking places – under houses, in driveways, in parking lots, on the streets. The shortage is so severe that outsiders park in any space: on the pavement, at taxi stands, in spots reserved for invalids, smack on pedestrian crosswalks, in no-stopping, high-fine, tow-away areas. If there is a space, there is a car.

(In Sderot Motzkin cars are parked on the pavement near the police station, forcing mothers pushing baby carriages to step off the sidewalk into the street.)

The shortage of parking space is being tackled on several fronts. The first method was to provide those living in the city centre – excluding the merchants who own shops there but live elsewhere – with parking space fairly close to their homes, so they would not move to the suburbs. The "centre" was divided into 26 sections. The residents of each section can park anywhere in their section – but not in any other section – on the streets around the clock without payment – if there is space.

"We provided 4,500 parking places simply by having 4,500 abandoned cars towed away and junked," Ben-Meir says. But another 40 parking lots with 7,000 places were arranged during the past year. Another 40 to 50 underground parking garages, with 10,000 places, are planned.

Ben-Meir not only wants to provide parking space, but he wants to see that the average speed in the "centre" is increased from 11 to 17 kilometres an hour.

This means clearing away all obstacles to the free flow of traffic, such as vehicles parked at bus stops, which force buses to discharge passengers in the middle of the street.

The solution here is simple: traffic summonses. At present, an average of 60,000 summonses are issued in Tel Aviv each month. Of these 47,000 are for parking in designated parking areas without using a parking ticket. As a result of this crackdown, the number of parking tickets sold each month has risen from 60,000 to 200,000. Another 7,000 summonses are written for parking on the pavement and about 5,000 get the Denver boot.

The problem of unclogging Tel Aviv is also being tackled on a different front: Netivei Ayalon. This company (owned 75 per cent by the government and 25 per cent by the municipality) should have completed the highway through the wadi separating Tel Aviv from Ramat Gan, more than six years ago. But despite the $160 million it spent, it failed to do so and another $40m. is needed to complete the project.

The final onslaught on the parking problem is to force non-Tel Avivians to park their cars on the outskirts of town and take a bus into the centre. A parking lot for 1,200 cars has already been set up near the Reading power station, and another is planned for the area nea the northern railway sataion.

"If we do all this, not only will we save $40m. to $50m. a year in petrol burned due to traffic jams, wasted time ("time is also money"), but the centre will become a vigorous mecca for out-of-towners as a shopping and business area, with cars whizzing through at 17km. an hour."

CURRENCY MARKET REVIEW

Members of G-5 differ on likely path of dollar

Post Economic Staff

The foreign currency market is likely to receive conflicting signals from several directions, as differences of opinion start to emerge among the members of G-5 – the five largest western industrialized countries. In fact, the policy disputes are not merely between different countries, but even within them.

Thus, in the past week, the market focused mainly on the public conflict of opinion between Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker and Treasury Secretary James Baker. Baker reiterated the Administration's wish to see lower interest rates and a lower dollar in order to revive economic growth and narrow the trade deficit.

Volcker, however, when testifying before a Senate committee, expressed his concern that lower rates may rekindle inflation. He said that the dollar has fallen far enough and that a loss of confidence in the dollar could be dangerous. The Japanese authorities also seem divided over monetary policy, specifically whether to cut the discount rate.

Meanwhile, early in the week, 4th-quarter growth in the U.S. Gross National Product was surprisingly revised downwards to 1.2 per cent. Data released Friday showed that personal income and consumption expenditure fell 0.1 and 0.4 per cent respectively in January.

The net result was that the dollar closed higher on Friday, following a week of extremely volatile trading, in the course of which it lost 2.3 per cent against the pound sterling, 1.9 per cent against the Deutsche mark and 1 per cent against the Swiss Franc, while gaining 0.7 per cent against the yen. All this evidence suggests that there has so far been no significant turn-around and this adds to the bearish sentiment against the dollar.

The pound managed to gain against the weak dollar, but the continuing decline in oil prices still keeps it on the defensive. The price of oil is, of course, one of the principal features affecting the market. General uncertainty is therefore compounded by speculation as to what policies will affect the future movements of the price of oil.

Saudi Arabia seems intent on overproducing at the moment in order to create an oversupply on the world market. They hope that in this way they will force other producers to curtail their production and thus to reduce the oversupply. Eventually they hope to see a situation develop, where the price of oil can be held stable and attractive, unaffected by any threat of price war initiatives.

With the dollar heavily oversold and since its major down-trend is well in place, the expectation must be that the emerging confusion will produce sharp swings in a wide trading range. Any dramatic news regarding Mexico's debt situation is likely to magnify these swings. But the overall outcome is likely to find the dollar staying at current levels.

(Based on material supplied to *The Jerusalem Post* by the Dr. Boaz Barack Advisory Service.)

Peoplexpress has loss

NEWARK (AFP). – Peoplexpress, known for its cheap air fares, reported losses of $38.2 million in the fourth quarter of 1985 and $27.5 m. for the entire year after taking over Frontier Airlines in November.

Bankruptcies cause many more jobless than in past

By TSIPI KUPER

The number of workers laid off when their companies went bankrupt during the first ten months of this fiscal year has increased more than three-and-a-half-fold over the same period last year.

Some 650 workers were fired and received compensation and benefits from the National Insurance Institute. Another 1,000 are expected to apply for compensation when the affairs of their places of work are wound up.

These figures do not include Ata workers, who probably will receive government compensation, according to Yehiela Be'eri, in charge of the NII bankruptcy department.

The NII has already paid some NIS 900,000 this year in compensation and benefits including to some 400 workers from the Maof charter flight company and 180 from Fashlon (textiles). Its projected outlay by year's end is NIS 1.37 million.

Among other companies whose workers are expected to get NII compensation are Papco (textiles) with some 150 workers, Kopel Tours with 400, and the Clarin housing company with 170 employees.

The number of firms which were liquidated or are under liquidation orders tripled during the first ten months of this fiscal year. The affairs of 20 companies were wound up and another ten are currently under liquidation orders, NII Director-General Nissim Baruch told bankruptcy department officials.

Unlike firms that were liquidated in previous years, the ones currently in difficulties have large numbers of workers.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	102.75	+0.96%
Non-Bank Index	112.14	+0.75%
Arrangement	98.55	+1.04%
Insurance	117.53	–0.48%
Commerce, Services	109.71	+0.49%
Real Estate	126.59	+0.81%
Industrials	108.23	+1.02%
Textiles	127.12	–0.24%
Metals	104.46	+0.12%
Electronics	95.48	–0.44%
Chemicals	106.93	+1.57%
Industrial Invst.	115.49	+0.65%
Investment Cos.	118.76	–0.07%
General Bond Index	97.11	+0.27%
Index-linked Bonds	97.42	+0.29%
Fully-linked	98.65	+0.48%
Partially-linked	96.66	+0.17%
Dollar-linked Bonds	95.57	+0.12%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	97.61	+0.20%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	97.22	+0.24%
Long-term 5+ yrs	95.86	+0.42%

Turnovers:

Shares – total	NIS 7,983,900
Arrangement	NIS 2,067,100
Non-bank	NIS 5,916,800
Bonds – total	NIS 3,115,400
Index-linked	NIS 1,739,700
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,375,700
Treasury Bills	NIS 3,929,700

Share Movements:

Advances	225	(231)
of which 5%+	61	(56)
"buyers only"	14	(15)
Declines	75	(72)
of which 5%–	20	(17)
"sellers only"	3	(3)
Unchanged	94	(93)
Trading Halt	50	(48)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	
3% fully-linked	Rises to 1%
4.25% fully-linked	Mixed to 2%
80% linked	Mixed to 1%
90% linked	Rises to 0.5%
Double-linked	Mixed to 0.5%
Dollar-linked	
Admon	Rises to 1%
Rimon	Slight rises
Gilboa	Mixed to 1%
For. Curr. denominated	Mixed to 1%
Treasury Bills (monthly yield)	1.54% to 1.91%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	13.89%
Union 0.1	13.85%
Discount A	13.96%
Mizrahi r.	14.02%
Hapoalim r.	14.20%
General A	13.92%
Leumi stock	13.91%
Fin. Trade 1	13.54%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume '000NIS	% change
Commercial Banks (not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime 1	786	1305	–0.6
First Int'l	3215	8102	+3.2
FIBI	3049	5775	–
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDB r	75330	399	+1.3
Union 0.1	56110	173	+1.4
Discount	96000	280	+1.4
Mizrahi	30910	623	+1.2
Hapoalim r	50800	694	+0.7
General A	131000	11	+0.4
Leumi 0.1	32500	1653	+1.2
Fin. Trade	43500	5	–0.2
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	3890	804	+3.7
Dev. Mort.	910	1040	+2.5
Mishkan r	1985	395	+3.7
Tefahot r	10300	78	+5.1
Merav r	1980	967	+5.9
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	28001	7	+9.8
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	5169	51	–
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	3380	198	–3.4
Hassneh r	2585	4098	–2.1
Phoenix 0.1	1198	1105	–8.2
Hamishmar	5200	147	+4.0
Menorah 1	5300	26	–
Sahar r	3000	176	+2.0
Zion Hold. 1	10000	29	+1.4
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	3606	50	–5.1
Supersol 2	4290	1087	+0.9
Delek r	3925	2669	–
Lighterage	7379	114	–1.3
Cold Storage	735	170	+1.4
Dan Hotels	3640	76	–1.6
Yarden Hotel	2099	41	–0.0
Hilon 1	7260	36	–5.0
Team 1	1750	683	+1.7
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	3200	2474	–3.9
Eilon	1079	582	+10.0
Africa Isr. 0.1	36600	236	+3.7
Dankner	3400	1195	+4.9
Prop. & Bldg.	2425	1824	–
Bayside 0.1	3735	286	–
ILDC r	34300	135	–
Ressco r	no trading		
Mehadrin	11550	258	–2.9
Hadarim	1095	2136	–1.4
Industrials			
Dubek b	2760	571	+2.0
Pri-Ze 1	3900	1454	–4.6
Sunfrost	4965	65	–
Elite	11020	489	+6.1
Adgar	475	276	–5.0
Argaman r	6870	241	+0.1
Delta G 1	4140	1080	–
Maquette 1	19400	1	–
Eagle 1	10450	83	–
Polgat 0.1	8760	408	–0.7
Schoellerina	13000	325	–3.3
Rogosin	2730	880	–
Urdan 0.1 r	12470	406	–
Is. Can Co. 1	846	4961	+4.2
Zion Cables	1806	322	–
Pecker Steel	3921	28	–8.2
Elbit 3 r	398000	27	+1.5
Elron	335000	25	–2.0
Arit	37340	243	–2.9
Clal Electronics	2800	5917	–6.2
Spectronix 1	1749	925	+1.7
T.A.T. 1	3479	189	–
Ackerstein 1	1301	7143	+18.2
Agan 5	15600	52	+2.0
Alliance	873	b.o.1	+5.1
Dexter	3070	50	–1.0
Fertilisers	9705	34	+2.1
Haifa Chem.	850	5612	+3.0
Teva r	50200	90	+1.4
Dead Sea r	13100	1270	+1.2
Petrochem.	368	11073	–1.9
Neca Chem.	3250	31	+5.9
Frutarom	7300	18	+2.1
Hadera Paper	147000	49	–
Central Trade	6300	928	–
Koor p	4900000	1	+8.6
Clal Inds.	1319	4116	–
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	3015	3050	–1.5
Ellern	2180	1850	–0.7
Afik 1	510	1466	–3.6
Gahelet	1160	331	–7.9
Israel Corp. 1	5870	775	+3.0
Wolfson 1 r	63860	–	–
Hapoalim Inv.	4350	798	–
Leumi Invest.	4240	1217	+1.0
Discount Invest.	2125	4176	–
Mizrahi Invest.	8360	128	+2.0
Clal 10	2400	2184	–0.4
Landeco 0.1	6400	55	–
Pama 0.1	6250	238	+0.5
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	10550	113	–0.4
J.O.E.L.	1186	893	–1.2

Abbreviations:
s.o. sellers only — b bearer
b.o. buyers only — r registered

Israel Money Markets February 21, 1986

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 2½% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	LAST UPDATED	TAPAS	PAKAM 7-DAY	PAKAM 30-DAY
LEUMI	21.2	6–18%	7–17%	6–18%
HAPOALIM	9.2	16–24%	16–25%	18–26%
DISCOUNT	9.2	16–24%	16–25%	18–26%
MIZRAHI	9.1	12–19%	12–24%	12–24%
FIRST INT'L	5.2	12–24%	14–24%	14–24%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of February 21)

	3–MONTHS	6–MONTHS	12–MONTHS
USD	7.375	7.375	7.500
STG	11.375	11.000	10.875
DMK	3.875	3.875	3.875
SFR	3.125	3.250	3.250
YEN	4.250	4.125	4.125

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

COUNTRY	CURRENCY		CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS Purchase	Sale	BANKNOTES Purchase	Sale	BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rates
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1	1.4664	1.4846	1.44	1.50	1.4760
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	1	2.1123	2.1386	2.07	2.16	2.1244
GERMANY	MARK	1	.6318	.6396	.62	.65	0.6346
FRANCE	FRANC	1	.2056	.2082	.20	.21	0.2066
HOLLAND	GULDEN	1	.5588	.5658	.55	.57	0.5618
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	.7567	.7660	.74	.77	0.7606
SWEDEN	KRONA	1	.1989	.2013	.20	.21	0.2003
NORWAY	KRONE	1	.2021	.2046	.20	.21	0.2035
DENMARK	KRONE	1	.1709	.1730	.17	.18	0.1720
FINLAND	MARK	1	.2804	.2839	.28	.29	0.2822
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	1.0527	1.0658	1.03	1.08	1.0362
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1	1.0287	1.0414	.97	1.07	0.7314
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	1	.7288	.7378	.63	.69	—
BELGIUM	FRANC	10	.3050	.3088	.30	.31	0.3100
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	10	.8989	.9101	.88	.92	0.9035
ITALY	LIRE	1000	.9281	.9396	.91	.95	0.9325
JAPAN	YEN	100	.7985	.8084	.78	.81	0.9016
JORDAN	DINAR	1	—	—	3.96	4.21	3.9952
EGYPT	POUND	1	—	—	.80	.85	0.8561

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European Financial Markets

Precious Metals

GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	339.00	P.M. FIX	338.00
	PARIS	NOON FIX	342.16	ZURICH P.M.	338.25
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	610.05		
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	391.85		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	102.25		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)
Forward Rates

	SPOT	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
POUND STERLING	1.4455/65	160/155	290/285	505/495
DEUTSCHE MARK	2.3065/85	201/196	390/380	785/765
SWISS FRANC	1.9350/65	197/192	382/372	760/735
DUTCH GULDEN	2.6140/60	143/138	280/270	590/565
FRENCH FRANC	7.0850/50	1050/1150	1725/1875	2400/2700
JAPANESE YEN	182.70/90	86/81	191/181	395/375
ITALIAN LIRA	1574.5/6.5	385/405	670/720	1110/1170
BELGIAN FRANC	47.37/47	27/32	39/46	45/60
HONGKONG DOLLAR	7.8020/50	255/225	505/465	1050/700
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4975/95	60/45	70/50	125/ 85
CANADIAN DOLLAR	1.3902/12	129/136	205/215	305/340
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.7010/20	172/167	307/302	620/510
SWEDISH KRONA	7.3350/50	625/675	1135/1210	1855/1980
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.1850/50	910/950	1860/1940	3675/3800
DANISH KRONE	8.5100/00	–20/+65	–35/+115	–35/+225

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — Deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

ISRAELI STOCKS Traded in New York:

NYSE and ASE

	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	3
Am Isr Pap	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	20
Ampal	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜	37
Elscint	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	39
Etz Lavud	12⅞	12¾	13⅛	12¼	277
Laser Inds	12¾	13¼	13⅛	12¾	144

Over the counter

	last	bid	ask
Bank Leumi	–	20	22
Elbit	7½	7½	7¾
ECI Tel.	9	9	9½
Elron	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
Fibronics	15½	15½	15⅝
IDB Bank	–	46	50
IIS	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
Interpharm	–	4½	4⅞
Optrotech	12	11¼	12
Rada	–	10⅜	10⅝
Scitex	8½	8½	8¾
Taro-vit	–	3⅛	3½
Tevapharm	–	3⅜	3¾
SPI	6¾	6¾	7⅛

New York Financial Markets

WALL STREET Closing Prices

Dow Jones Indices

IND	1,697.71	+24.89
TRANS	797.72	+5.58
UTILS	185.53	+1.54
NYSE COMP	129.41	+1.41
NASDAQ COMP	356.65	+2.54
S–P 100 INDEX	217.57	+2.54
S–P COMP	224.62	+2.40
AMEX INDEX	249.26	+1.46

NYSE Highest Volume

ATT	22⅜	+⅜
BANKAMER	14⅝	–⅝
TEXACO	29	–¼
JHSN+JHNS	49	+⅞
DOW CHEM	51	+2⅜
UNITED TEL	28¾	+⅜
IBM	159¾	+⅝
BAXTER LAB	17⅝	–⅜
PHILIPS PE	10⅛	+⅛
GEN MOTORS	80⅜	+1⅜

Statistics

NYSE	VOL. 178,509,500	STOCKS UP 1,316	DOWN 398
NASDAQ	VOL. 124,888,100	STOCKS UP 1052	DOWN 930

Comment

WALL STREET CLOSES BELOW BEST LEVEL: The stock market posted a sharp gain of over 24 points for the day, as rumours that Japan may cut its discount rate gave new fuel to the rally, traders said.

Futures-related buy programmes slowed their pace, they said.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed 24,89 points higher at 1,697, far ahead of the record 1,679 close on Tuesday Advances led declines 13 to four on volume of 178.51 million shares.

U.S. Money Rates

Prime 9.50%; Broker 8.75%; NY Euros 3 months. 8–7⅞%; Fed Funds last 7 9/16%

New York Foreign Exchange

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
YESTERDAY'S CLOSING	2.2930/40	1.9100/20	1.4550/60	179.95/10	1.3908/13
OPENING	2.3156/70	1.9345/65	1.4425/35	183.35/50	1.3905/10
LATEST	2.2970/85	1.9215/30	1.4545/55	182.40/55	1.3886/91

Comment

DOLLAR CLOSES firmer in New York:
The dollar closed firmer but below the day's highs as bearish sentiment persisted. Fed chairman Volcker's congressional testimony of the two previous days failed to shake the markets' conviction that the Reagan administration would welcome a further dollar drop. But rumours of an imminent Japanese discount rate cut buoyed the dollar against the yen.

Overseas financial data – from Reuters exclusively to *The Jerusalem Post.*

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The real case for growth

THE DEBATE over the renewal of economic growth that has occupied the government for a second week now might have been a grand debate over what is truly an existential issue. Instead, "rotation fever" in both of the major coalition parties has made it degenerate into a fight over who is to take the credit for the success, so far, of the economic recovery programme; who is to be debited for the sacrifices it involved; who is to have jurisdiction over the packing of what management boards with what party stalwarts, and who is to decide what money is to be spent on saving which victim of the stabilization policy.

In the process, the real problem of economic growth has just about fallen by the wayside, and the underlying issues have been grossly distorted.

The real problem is whether the economy can already now be put back on a growth path without undoing the stabilization which the recovery programme has achieved in the last eight months. Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i says no, it cannot: growth, he says, means pumping cash into the economy, and that will lead us back to high inflation and balance of payments difficulties.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres takes the opposite tack. The economy, he says, can afford to renew growth now.

On this fundamental issue Mr. Peres is right. The economic recovery programme has provided sufficient resources for a renewal of growth now. Wages have eroded much more than had been expected; in addition, there have been unforeseen external windfalls such as the fall in the price of oil and other commodities, and the dollar has fallen against the European currencies. Stepping up investment – the crucial component of growth – would not be inflationary because 70-80 per cent of it would go for imported capital goods.

The argument that the renewal of growth would pump money into the economy is therefore a red herring. Increased investment would and should, be primarily at the expense of the country's foreign payments position.

But when Mr. Peres suggests that the resources for renewed growth would come from letting private enterprise mobilize capital on the stock market, rather than out of increased government spending, he is making an unnecessary concession to Mr. Moda'i. There is no way of giving private enterprise more scope for recruiting capital on the stock market without reducing the government's borrowing requirements first – and that would mean a further reduction of government spending.

Nor will private enterprise be able to attract private savings as long as it has to compete with the interest rates now offered by the government.

The truth is that there is no need for any of that. The recent improvement in the foreign payments position is sufficient to permit the renewal of growth, provided it is not allowed to degenerate into the indiscriminate saving of existing jobs instead of creating new ones, of bailing out existing firms instead of promoting the establishment of new ones. That would indeed put us back in square one.

Verdict of the people

ANOTHER brutally corrupt and tyrannical Third World ruler appears to be on his way out.

Ferdinand Marcos, President of the Philippines, sought to validate his title to the continued support of his American patrons by massively winning the February 7 national elections. What impressed the official U.S. poll watchers, however, was the massive fraud in which the well-oiled presidential machine indulged in order to win, even so, only a bare majority of the votes. Although Mr. Marcos may decide to go through the motions of inaugurating himself as his country's new president, that honour is now almost universally conceded to belong to his opponent, Corazon Aquino.

The military importance of the Philippines to the U.S., on which Mr. Marcos has so heavily banked, may now be his undoing. President Ronald Reagan cannot possibly stand by a Filipino pretender whose assumption of power would only confirm the thesis of the communist insurgents that western-style democracy is but a mask for privilege and oppression. He cannot ignore the warning sounded by a Democratic senator from Tennessee who, in calling for the suspension of all U.S. aid to the Philippines, observed:

"If we don't pull the plug from under President Marcos, in due course the Philippine people will pull the plug on the United States and our bases" (in the Philippines).

That Mr. Marcos has lost the allegiance of his own people is beyond question: indeed, even some members of his own innermost circle have now gone over to his enemies. His defence minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, who had been a loyal supporter of Mr. Marcos for 20 years, and Acting Chief of Staff, General Fidel Ramos, a cousin of the president, are openly challenging troops that remain loyal to President Marcos's faltering regime. Their charge is clear and simple: President Marcos has cheated Mrs. Aquino out of a rightful victory and should accept the verdict of the people and resign.

But Mr. Marcos still threatens to fight back, using, if necessary, artillery against his one-time allies. The rebel army heads and their supporters are shielded by nearly one million unarmed civilians against Mr. Marcos's still loyal armoured columns, amidst reports of increasing defections by younger officers and men.

The spectre of civil war hangs over the Philippines, even though Mrs. Aquino has herself vowed to avoid bloody violence, if at all possible.

It may be possible if President Reagan remains firm and openly refuses to acknowledge Mr. Marcos as the legitimate ruler of the Philippines.

Fighting for political power

YOSEF GOELL

A CENTRAL feature of the Israeli political scene during the 12 years since the watershed event of the Yom Kippur War has been the deep-seated and growing alienation of a large number of voters from both major parties. Even among those voters who continue to vote either for Labour or the Likud, the motivation is often a negative one – the desire to stop the opposing major party from attaining power – rather than an expression of support for the party one is voting for. The guiding principle for many voters is that of the lesser of two evils.

As alienation from the major parties has grown and the attractive power of their ideological facades has waned, the politics of personal popularity has attempted to fill the void. Politicians like the late Moshe Dayan, Ezer Weizman and Ariel Sharon, who stood only for Moshe Dayan, Ezer Weizman and Ariel Sharon, respectively, tried their hand at parlaying media popularity into votes. In all three cases, they failed abysmally.

Ethnic lists, like Tami and Shas have not been much more successful. Single issue parties like Tehiya have only been moderately so. Special interest lists have been particular failures.

A new development in this latter category may, however, presage a change in Israeli politics: the recent setting up of a pensioners' list (Gimla'im) for the next Knesset elections, at the initiative of a recently retired member of the foreign service and former ambassador to Rumania, Dr. Abba Gefen.

An old-time Labour Party stalwart, Gefen and his party could be written off as yet another naive, fly-by-night attempt to take on Israel's hoary political system, were it not for the fact that in only several months of single-handed activity out of his Beit Hakerem home, he has managed to line up the support of six organized groups of public service pensioners.

These groups include the pensioners of the Foreign Ministry (which Gefen heads); of the Ministry of Communications (4,000 members); Labour and Social Welfare; Defence (1,200 members); and State-employed physicians.

Gefen says that Gimla'im's immediate aim is to rope in 15 such groups of organized pensioners, which represent 50,000 of the 400,000 pensioners throughout the country.

GIMLA'IM'S first organizational steps seem to have struck a chord in this population on the backdrop of continued reports of nefarious Treasury plots to whittle away at pension rights. This is the impression gained from the thousands of applications to join that Gefen has received at his P.O.B. 3671, Jerusalem address, and by the fact that hundreds have indicated their desire to become activists and organizers. So far, 27 branches have been set up.

What is driving Gefen?

One could reply in the paraphrase: Hell hath no fury like an old, tru-believer Mapainik who feels betrayed and diddled. But let Gefen, who is still a member of the Labour Party, despite some proposals to have him expelled, explain his sense of betrayal.

"On the eve of the 1984 elections I was asked, together with Shlomo Hillel (the present Knesset Speaker), to draft the party's platform on pensioners' rights for distribution to 400,000 pensioners above the signature of party leader Shimon Peres.

"We prepared a draft, promising the party's support for, among other proposals, pension payments on the basis of a person's full salary, rather than just on the basic salary as is the situation today; an increase in widows' pension rights; and other improvements in areas in which pensioners have just grievances.

"The actual circular which went out in 400,000 copies above Peres's signature, whittled down many of these proposals, which is why I took it seriously. Otherwise, why should they have bothered to quibble?

"A very large number of pensioners did vote Labour. One can legitimately argue that it was their votes which put Peres into the prime minister's seat.

"But, when after the elections, I started asking party leaders about making good on the party's promises, I either received no reply, or was laughed off with the question 'How naive can you be? After all, they were merely election-time promises.'"

I repeated that question to Gefen, myself. After all, how naive can a former ambassador be, and to Rumania yet?

Gefen, smiling a little sheepishly, insists that he was not naive. The fact that there had been a debate over the content of the promises could only have meant that the final watered down version was a true commitment. But he is hopping mad.

> 'Our politicians weren't born yesterday. If the threat of Gimla'im becomes serious, they can certainly be expected to buy off the maverik organizers'

The straw that broke his camel's back was a meeting of a number of Labour affiliated pensioner activists with party secretary Uzi Baram last September. Gefen says that Baram launched into a lengthy review of the party's problems without addressing even one of the issues raised by the pensioners.

ESPECIALLY GALLING to the organizers and to the hundreds of pensioners who have so far signed up as activists is the fact that the government leaders, who are periodically reported to be considering slashing away at pension rights, have feathered their own nests very comfortably.

Gefen gives two examples. Ordinary pensioners are entitled to a pension of 2 per cent for every year of work but only on their base pay, not on the fringe benefits such as car allowances, which often account for 30 to 40 per cent of salaries. This means that the theoretical maximum of 70 per cent of a pensioner's last salary is effectively cut down to a maximum of 42 per cent. And many pensioners don't even qualify for that maximum.

The "notables" who wrote the laws, administer and apply them – the cabinet ministers, MKs, judges and senior officials – are entitled to 4 per cent a year on their global salaries, including all the perks.

In regard to widows' pension rights, ordinary widows are entitled to only 60 per cent of their deceased husbands' pensions. But widows of the above "dignitaries" are entitled to 100 per cent.

Charging those officials with entering the public debate on this issue with unclean hands would be an understatement.

THE PENSIONERS have a case. But so, undoubtedly, do many other categories of Israelis in these difficult times of economic belt-tightening. So why should one take their efforts at political organization more seriously than other similar attempts?

Primarily, because as retired persons, they have time on their hands. They have time to devote to a bread-and-butter issue, on condition that it is a real issue that can be expected to strike a chord in many of them. And that would seem to be the case in this instance.

In addition to time, many also have organizational experience and contacts from their years in the public service and can exploit a sense of shame among their former, not-yet retired colleagues. Gefen noted, in this regard, that he and his activist colleagues were working from lists of pensioners obtained from the Histadrut and are trying to get additional lists from the National Insurance Institute.

What they don't have is money. "But, in the meantime, we are overcoming this lack by the goodwill shown to us by all the media," Gefen says.

He showed me copies of four newspaper ads which were published free of charge. "The Jerusalem Post advertising people were the nicest of the four, even giving us a choice of the day on which we wanted the ad to run."

Other media coverage of Gimla'im's efforts has been overwhelmingly supportive.

Gefen adds other pieces of evidence. "The fact that a belated pensioners' lobby has been set up by MKs of most of the parties is a sign that many politicians are getting scared. The recent resignation of Uriel Abramovitch as chairman of the Histadrut's Pensioners Federation is also a sign of how serious things are."

Our politicians weren't born yesterday. If the threat of Gimla'im becomes serious, they can certainly be expected to buy off the maverick organizers.

"I've often been asked about that," Gefen admits. "People ask 'won't you give up if you're offered a safe place on Labour's list for the next Knesset?' My reply is that I have a record of honesty throughout my public service career, and I'm certainly not about to break with that record at my advanced age. They'll simply have to learn that we're organizing around a real issue that profoundly concerns hundreds of thousands of voters who feel themselves betrayed by all the parties."

It's hard to say whether Gimla'im will really last the course and will get even some of the 10-12 MKs Gefen says it could garner in elections. What is even more likely is that the very fact of its existence will exert irresistible pressure on the parties not to tamper with pensioners' rights.

In any case, it's an interesting new departure in the post-ideological age of Israeli politics in transition. If a Gimla'im list makes even a respectable showing in the next elections, one can envision a women's list and others following in the same path.

The writer is a Jerusalem Post *political correspondent.*

A cheer for the pirates

ALEXANDER ZVIELLI

THREE YEARS AGO I asked an impertinent question in these columns: "Has the government a moral right to withhold from the people of Israel any kind of entertainment or cultural relaxation by purely administrative action? Is this not one of the main characteristics of authoritarian regimes? What right has the government to tell the people what to see or how to enjoy themselves?"

Three years have also passed since I asked why our government hunted the so-called "pirate" cable-TV stations, instead of organizing them in a proper manner. I am still waiting for an answer. I still believe that it is a crude and morally indefensible violation of human rights for a group of Knesset members and a minister of the Shinui Party to prohibit a cultural service with the justification that they are going (when?) to provide a similar, but controlled service.

I believe that during the past three years the large number of subscribers willing to pay large sums of money for such service, even if they face possible criminal prosecution, is the best proof of the need for it. I also firmly believe that people's willingness to join illegal cable-TV networks is subconsciously motivated by a need to object to government control. It is a protest against cabinet members bickering over the control of a popular form of entertainment, which they wish to keep as a state monopoly.

For the past three years and more the people of Israel have been deprived of a popular entertainment for political and technical reasons which do not hold water. We have not heard of any harm coming to anyone who used cable TV. No one was electrocuted. But enormous harm was done, in particular to the settlers of development towns, by this incomprehensible whim of a bureaucratic administration jealous of its power and prerogatives.

THERE CAN BE little doubt today that the Israeli leadership, busy as it is with other vital matters, has little time, patience or understanding regarding the needs of the average citizen, who comes home from work – or a vain pursuit of work – tired and in need of a little entertainment. The kibbutzim, which established their own closed-circuit cable-TV network, understand this need. So do wealthy citizens who can afford costly video cassette recorders.

There seems to be no more hypocritical, irresponsible and vain government administrative action than the hunt after pirate cable-TV stations. The black market may flourish and taxation collection may falter, but government agents patiently hunt and destroy the cultural tools that should have been long ago made freely available to anyone and afforded state protection and support.

Research has indicated that a large segment of Jerusalemites prefer to watch Jordanian TV rather than Israel's single channel. Many Israelis in the north watch Lebanese and Syrian programmes. Some Soviet olim have built costly disc antennas to be able to watch programmes transmitted from Russia. I understand the government will soon begin hunting "illegal" disc antennas.

The free dissemination of information and entertainment cannot be held up indefinitely. Meanwhile, we understand that even our single TV channel is in danger of being closed down. Perhaps here again the "pirate" TV cable stations will remain our sole answer.

Progress cannot be held up indefinitely. But I wonder whether the cabinet, busy as it is with other problems, cannot just for once find some time to reconsider the present anomalous and ridiculous situation? In the meantime, the hunt for "illegal" TV should stop at once, at least until new arrangements are made.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post *staff.*

READERS' LETTERS

"ANGLO CITY"

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I did not know whether to laugh or cry after reading Roy Isacowitz's recent article about a proposed "Anglo City" to be located between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. The idea that a city should be built by, for and essentially restricted to a specific class of olim to encourage their immigration is not "too good to be true," but repulsive, unrealistic and discriminatory.

Life in Israel does not and perhaps never will compare in most respects to the quality of life enjoyed by most potential olim from most English-speaking countries. This is nothing to be ashamed of. Israel should not have to lure olim, Western or otherwise, by providing such extraordinary services.

If only English-speaking olim are provided with such benefits, the effect this would have on potential olim from other areas would be devastating, demoralizing and otherwise counterproductive. Instead of making it possible to avoid the awful bureaucracy of the Jewish Agency and the Absorption Ministry, why not simply take long overdue steps to improve the two? It is not only Western olim who must deal with these agencies.

One of the things that makes Israelis is the common daily struggles endured by most – no matter where they live or come from. One should not shy away from, or otherwise circumvent these very real problems, but develop the fortitude and strength to deal with them decisively, realistically and on an equal basis.

If a potential oleh wishes to live in an "Anglo City," then let him stay home. Israel simply is not the place for him.

STUART KATSOFF

Ein Dor.

THE IPO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I would like to point out two sins of omission in the Sraya Shapiro article of January 30, "Huberman's gift."

It failed to note that this year marks the 50th season of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, which, as the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, gave its first concert on December 26, 1936 in Tel Aviv, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. This year's special concert series will feature many of the world's finest conductors and soloists, and be capped by the IPO's 50th Jubilee Celebration.

Also, the article left the impression that the IPO has no permanent music director. Zubin Mehta has held that post since early 1977, and on October 29, 1981, was appointed music director for life.

Jerusalem. ABE KRAMER

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Jacob Rosin (Letters – February 11) gives examples of Jews killed as a result of what he mistakenly regards as Sabbath observance.

1. An observant person who has a serious heart condition makes every effort not to live on a high floor, both because he does not want to be housebound on the Sabbath, and because elevators are frequently out of order, even on weekdays.

2. It is mandatory to contact a doctor immediately, by phone if that is the fastest method, if there is the slightest risk that a person's condition may be fatal.

3. The Halacha requires that there be sufficient illumination in every room which is to be used on a Friday evening.

4. A motorist could never be killed by a stone thrown by an Orthodox Jew, because stone-throwing transgresses the Sabbath and many other Jewish laws, and a stone-thrower is, therefore, by definition, not Orthodox.

JUDITH I. WEIL

Jerusalem.

TRAIN TO JERUSALEM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Yesterday afternoon I spent an extremely pleasant and relaxing two hours on the train from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. What a lovely way to see the countryside and appreciate the contrasts as the landscape changes from the coastal plain to the spectacular Judean Hills and the train winds its way up to the capital. But how sad, and how uneconomic. There weren't more than 10 of us on board even though it costs less than the bus.

I am sure it would be worthwhile to print a leaflet to be placed in Tel Aviv hotels publicising this unique and enjoyable way to get to Jerusalem, and make it an event rather than just another trip.

JONATHAN M. BLACK

Jerusalem.

CANCER INSURANCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Regarding Dr. Ellen Warner-Efrati's letter of February 16, I wish to tell her that we have just been through the experience of having a cancer operation abroad, which could under no circumstances be carried out here.

We have been members of Kupat Holim of the Histadrut for more than 40 years, but were told right at the outset that "Kupat Holim will not pay you a single penny."

If we had not been able to pay the tens of thousands of dollars needed for the operation, which is carried out by one surgeon only in the whole world, my husband would be dead now.

So, the idea of cancer insurance seems very sound, and if we had had such cover, we would be much better off today.

HANNAH BRAMSON

Haifa.

JP MAPS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – A very up-to-date map appears in your issue of February 18, illustrating the story about the Iran-Iraq war.

I cannot, therefore, understand why the story about the two Israelis captured in Lebanon (which is naturally, of greater interest) is illustrated by a pre-1982 map, which is misleading.

MARK SLOWNIK

Tel Aviv.

Mark Slownik is right. We apologize and are in the process of improving our map collection. – Ed. J.P.

MARCOS

(Continued from Page One)

reached a point where the bottom line is for him to step down."

Ramos, chosen by Marcos after the controversial election to assume command on March 1 of the 250,000-member military as well as all police forces, said the national police commands in all 74 provinces had declared support for the revolt.

"No amount of firepower can cow a people," Ramos said. Adding that in a violent confrontation, Marcos's forces would be "engulfed in a sea of angry people."

Thousands of people using some two dozen commandeered buses and their own transport, massed to blockade the eight truckloads of marines and three armoured personnel carriers moving toward Camp Crame.

Earlier yesterday in Manila, an attempt by forces loyal to Marcos to reach the military base held by the rebels came to a halt amid a sea of opposition supporters pushing at tanks with their bare hands.

A battalion of 800 to 1,000 marines backed by eight tanks abandoned the bid to march on the rebels through the crush.

As little girls offered them flowers, the pro-Marcos troops retreated to a field, then moved off for their own base under a barrage of heckling and jeers from an estimated 25,000 Aqunio supporters. Nuns in the crowd offered the troops soft drinks.

The country's two spiritual leaders, Cardinals Jaime Sin and Ricardo Vidal, have broadcast calls for moral support and sustenance for the rebels.

Aquino also urged her followers to assemble at Camp Crame to back Ramos and Enrile. She said she would visit the camp later.

She returned to the capital yesterday from Cebu, central Philippines – where 200,000 people attended a rally on Saturday protesting at the conduct of the election – and issued a statement saying:

"For the sake of the Filipino people, Mr. Marcos must step down now so we can have a peaceful transition of government."

So far not a single shot has been fired. Manila and the provinces were reported calm.

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